The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY NOV. 23, 1892. NO. 34

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—BETWEEN—
Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
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And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the
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See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.
Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by
JOHN C. GILLAM.

A Thanksgiving Story.

The day before Thanksgiving had been a busy one at good Deacon Wood's, for there was to be a "family gathering" there the next day,—the day so dear to the hearts of all New Englanders, the day which is the magnet that draws to the dear home circle all wanderers, and which quickens into life all our latest sympathies.

The Deacon's only son had just returned from a sea voyage upon which he stealthily started three years before, in a fit of anger occasioned by opposition of this, his ruling passion. Great sorrow, and suffering, and anxiety, had there been in the family during three years, which his unexpected appearance at this time had changed to overflowing joyousness and gratitude. The somewhat austere but devoted mother moved with more cheerful alacrity about her duties, than for long years they had witnessed; the three sisters were full of life, and exuberant with happiness, flitting about the house arranging everything for the great "to-morrow" which was to bring near and distant relatives, calling upon "Fred"—their dear prodigal, to share their delightful burden with them, for they could not, they declared, spare him from their sight a moment.

He must help "pick over the raisins" for the "plum pudding" and the mince pies; then there were the cranberries to prepare, which were half the turkey, they said, the squash to be stirred every few minutes (for Fred said he must have some squash pies to make it seem like old Thanksgiving), and a thousand and one things to do, which marks this day of days.

The Deacon's heart was overflowing with gratitude at receiving his long lost one again, and his large heart had all day been giving thanks, and his hands busied in making the homes of many a poor, hopeless, cheerless, family, who had for many years depended upon his annual bounty to bring joy and comfort to their Thanksgiving table.

When he came to tea that evening and his notable wife showed him with pride and pleasure the pantry shelves all loaded with the long rows of pies and cakes, the turkeys and chickens all ready for the oven, he smiled with satisfaction and said, "Would to God everybody had as much cause for thanksgiving as we have this year. I have just seen a poor woman whom I judge will have little external comforts, unless somebody sees to it; I am going in after supper. As I was passing a market on my way home, she came out, with such a look of pain on her face, and with the corner of her thin shawl wiped the tears away. I was deeply moved, and following on she turned into the next street to this, and went into the basement of that "tenement house" opposite the old joiner-shop. Do you know anything about her?

"Why I guess," replied his wife, "it must be Mrs. Johns, a widow. Her case was brought up at the 'Charitable Society' the other night by one of the members, but they said she didn't belong to our church, but to the P—— street church, and she had better make her case known to them. And I don't know how they did decide it. We all thought it was too bad to have a church member neglected by her own church."

Good heavens!" exclaimed the Deacon. "Church or no church, what do I care *where* or to *what*, or if to any church she belongs, if she is suffering, isn't that enough to stir the heart of humanity? Would they let her and her children go hungry till they found out to what church she belongs? I've heard of poor sick people who have been run from one town to another in the night to shirk the expense of their maintenance. And all this in a land professing the greatest Christianity in the world; sending donations to heathens (all well enough if they don't neglect their next door neighbor) and all abroad through the land at the cry of distress. The command of the Savior to the disciples was to begin first at Jerusalem; and that is my next door neighbor now," he added emphatically. "I'm thankful I saw her in time to relieve her anxiety for to-morrow."

"O, well now, father," said his wife, "she may not be in actual distress: I didn't hear that she was; she gets shop work from some shop."

"O, yes! yes! that's a fine prospect for any woman, especially with three children. I stopped on the walk to look in at the window as I came along, and all the children ran to her, exclaiming, 'O mother, did you get the turkey? is it coming?' She burst into tears and dropped on a chair. She did not close the outside door when she went in, which opens into the room from the street, and I heard her say, "they are thirty cents a pound and I hadn't money enough, and then there isn't coal enough to bake one with."

"I could scarcely restrain myself from going in to comfort her with the assurance of her to-morrow's fare. But the oldest girl, perhaps ten, said, 'well, mother, we'll wait and pray, and perhaps the angels will touch somebody's heart, and we may have one sent to us yet.' 'According to thy faith be it done unto thee,' I said in my heart and came away."

The fervent blessing that the good deacon craved for that night was indeed granted to his own noble soul. It seemed as though his wife felt the silent rebuke of his generous spirit, for no sooner was supper ended than she took a market basket and filled it with the comforts and luxuries from her cellar and pantry, then calling to her husband, said, "shall we take it round, father?"

"Yes," he said, "but first where's Pat? Hello, Pat?'

"Yis sir," said Pat, ducking his head in at the door.

"You just take a whelbarrow load of coal round to Mrs. Johns', opposite the old joiner-shop."

"Yis sir," said Pat, disappearing.

"And, Pat, do ye hear? some kindlings and charcoal."

"Yis sir," and he vanished, followed by the deacon, who returned in a few minutes with a turkey.

While his wife was putting on her bonnet and shawl, he busied himself in preparing another basket of vegetables to take with him.

A knock at Mrs. Johns' door surprised her in her preparations for their scanty supper of oatmeal mush a few potatoes with salt, their only seasoning. As she opened the door the jovial face of Pat met her astonished gaze, while he in his abrupt, good-natured way said, "It's Mrs. Johns, is it?"

"Yes," she answered, wonderingly.

"Well, then, here's some coal and kindlers Deacon Wood sent ye, and fwhat'll I do wid it I dunno."

"Some coal, sent me!" she said, half bewildered. "Isn't it a mistake?"

"Faith, thin, it's no mistake; where's your bin?"

"Here it is," she said, pointing to a box by the stove that might hold perhaps a bushel.

"An a wee bin it is, thin," said Pat, "an' empty at that."

Just then another knock, and they turned to see the good deacon and his wife enter with their laden baskets. "You'll see now," said Pat, it's no mistake, for here's the Deacon himself."

After introducing themselves and making some kind inquiries concerning the situation of the poor woman and her family, they opened their baskets to the joy of all; but particularly of the children, who were so eagerly watching and wondering what they could contain.

"I see the turkey's feet," whispered little Fan to her older sister, slyly pulling her by the sleeve. "Yes," says the other, "and there's coal to bake it now."

How the heart of the poor woman swelled with gratitude as she received the packages of tea, sugar, butter, bread and pies from the basket, which were to make the day, which she had years before passed in plenty, seem something like the olden time, and make glad her children's hearts; while the Deacon and his wife felt it was more blessed to give than to receive, and tears were in all eyes as they took the poor woman's hand at parting, and in a voice broken with emotion she said, "God bless you." "By their fruits ye shall know them."

"Ah, mother dear," said Susie, the eldest girl, as the door closed after the kind benefactors, "surely some good angel did touch the hearts of those good people to remember us so kindly;" and a sight to make angels rejoice was that of the poor woman with her children gathered about her, lifting thankful hands in blessing to Him who has promised to be the God of the widow and the fatherless.—*Katharine Vogel, in Dawn.*

How Did Thanksgiving Begin?

Thanksgiving day was a long time in getting itself established! It is not an exclusively American affair, and was not generally observed in the West and South till after the war; but in New England it may be said to date from the seventeenth century. Over 3,000 years ago Moses instructed the Israelites to keep a feast after they got established in the Holy Land. They called it the Feast of the Tabernacles, and for eight days following the close of harvest they dwelt in booths made chiefly of green boughs, and feasted on corn, wine, oil and fruits. In the course of time a splendid ritual for this feast was developed, including much singing in responsive choruses. Somewhat later the Greeks held a nine-days' feast of similar character, in which slaves were allowed to take part, and all criminals except murderers. The Romans had a similar feast in honor of Ceres, goddess of grain.

The Saxons had a "Harvest Home," and after them the English, which festival was observed in a sort of way in some of the American colonies. In the year 1621 the Pilgrim fathers tried to celebrate it, but it was rather a gloomy affair. In 1623 a ship loaded with provisions failed to arrive, and Governor Bradford appointed a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer, but the expected ship arrived, and so they made it a day of thanksgiving.

Ninety Indians, headed by Chief Massasoit, took part. In 1861 the Puritans ran out of provisions, and February 9th was named as a day of fasting and prayer. As in the other case, the ship arrived, and they had a feast instead. June 15, 1637, there was a general service in all the churches of New England to give thanks for the great Pequots, and on the 12th of October following a general service and feast, in honor of peace and the settling of some religious differences Forty years later Governor Andros ordered the people to give thanks on the first day of December; but they hated Andros and did not thank worth a cent. Several persons were arrested for treating the proclamation with contempt, but this struck the home authorities as rather ludicrous, and his conduct was disapproved.

Thereafter Thanksgiving was pretty generally observed in all New England and the states settled by her, the governor naming the day. George Washington recommended to Congress the naming of a national day in 1789 for the adoption of the Constitution; it was done, and the day was generally observed. In 1795 the proceeding was repeated. James Madison appears to have issued the first presidential proclamation on the subject in 1815, in honor of the return of peace. Forty-eight years passed before President Lincoln issued the second one in 1863. Since then every president has followed the custom, and the day is nationally observed at last.

An Astounding "Ditto."

At one of the largest shipping offices in the city as the majority of the clerks reside in the most distant suburbs, a certain amount of grace is allowed them for arriving in the morning. They are, however, required to explain on a list specially provided for the purpose the cause of their unpunctuality.

The first to make his appearance always lead off with the words, "Train late," "Bus horse down," or as the case may be, and to this the other clerks invariably say, "Ditto." So accustomed have they become to the formal procedure that they hardly ever take the trouble to see what excuse heads the list.

The other morning the first arrival conscientiously pencilled in the words, "Wife ill—twins," and to the utter amazement of the chief, this extraordinary explanation was promptly "dittoed" all the way down. Nor was his astonishment diminished when he discovered the office boy's name included.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THANKSGIVING.

Once more the liberal year laughs out
Over her stores than gems of gold;
Once more with harvest song and shout
Is Nature's bloodless triumph told.

Our common mother rests and sings
Like Ruth among her garnered sheaves;
Her lap is full of goodly things,
Her brow is bright with autumn leaves.

O favors old, yet ever new!
O blessings with the sunshine sent!
The bounty overruns our due,
The fulness shames our discontent.

We shut our eyes, the flowers bloom on;
We murmur, but the corn ear fills;
We choose the shadow, but the sun
That casts it shines behind us still.

God give us with our rugged soil
The power to make it Eden fair,
And richer fruit to crown our toil
Than summer-wedded islands bear.

Who murmurs at his lot to-day?
Who scorns his native fruit and bloom,
Or sighs for dainties far away,
Besides the bounteous board of home?

Thank Heaven, instead, that Freedom's arm
Can change a rocky soil to gold;
That brave and generous lives can warm
A clime with northern ices cold.

And by these altars, wreathed in flowers,
And fields of fruit, awake again
Thanksgiving for the golden hours,
The early and the latter rain.

—J. G. Whittier.

Thanksgiving Long Ago.

TELL you a story! Well, well, well, you girls will never grow up, I believe," said dear Grandma White, as she looked with bright eyes from one to another of the three tall girls who stood before her.

"We will never grow beyond your stories, grandma," replied Sue, "so please think of one quick and have it a true one of the times when you were a girl."

"Yes, grandma, put on your thinking cap and spin out a yarn for us this rainy evening," said a deep voice in the hall.

"Are you there, too, Richard," said the old lady.

"Oh, papa," exclaimed the girls, "do come in and hear our story; grandma is just ready to begin."

So the handsome father of these pretty girls settled himself in a large chair by the fireplace, the girls curled up on the fur rug (a trophy from one of the sea-trips) at his feet, and there in the twilight, with the flame from the pine logs shining upon them, grandma told her story. They made a pretty group about the old hearth on Beacon's Hill. The captain's face and garb betokened his sea faring life, a life more filled with privation and hardship in those early days than now. The white hair of the old story teller glistened under her old fashioned cap, and the cluster of young girls, clad as they were in the simple but becoming dress of the later colonial days, made a charming picture in the dancing fire-light.

"I was thinking when you came in," began the soft old voice, "of a stormy Thanksgiving night many years ago, one of the earliest and yet very similar to this one. I must tell you part of this as my mother told it to me. The rain came down in torrents and lightning flashed and thunder pealed and the little village of Salem seemed threatened with a flood. In many houses there were large family gatherings—sons and daughters had come from their own homes, not far distant, indeed only bits of clearings in the adjacent woods, to enjoy the happy season with parents around the old kitchen hearth. The bountiful New England dinner (bountiful as the times would allow) had been enjoyed, and now songs and games were the pastime of the hour.

"Under one pleasant roof all was hushed and quiet, but the hearts of its inmates were full of joy and true thankfulness, for that day a dear little daughter had come to their home. A strong, healthy little maiden she seemed, and the happy parents had every reason to hope that she might be spared to them many years. One after the other they had laid away from their sight three beautiful boys, and for some years there had been no childish voices to break the quiet of their lonely home; but now they were full of hope for the future and their hearts and voices were raised in thanksgiving to their Heavenly Father who had so richly blessed them.

"After that event the days seemed to [fly] past with unwonted rapidity. Little [Mary] as the baby was called, was a [beautiful] child, winning all hearts. Babyhood and childhood passed swiftly by, with all the pleasures and ills that usually attend them, and again we see her in her girlhood, just entering her fifteenth year. About this time a change was made in their home. The people of their village had become greatly disturbed over the preaching and teaching of Roger Williams. They would not agree with him in regard to freedom of worship and the rights of the Indians, and so banished him from the State. The story of his exile is familiar to you all. His long pilgrimage across the country in the cold winter days, only befriended by the Indians, and his trip across the bay into Rhode Island and the founding of a city which he called Providence, is a story that was often told when I was a child. Mr. Bronson, Mary's father, was a stanch friend and follower of Mr. Williams and he determined to follow him. So the home was broken up, good-bys were said to old friends and it seemed almost like the time long past, when they had crossed the seas to find a home in the new world. To Mary all was novel and delightful, as changes always are to the young, and the journey across the bay to another State was a wonderful thing to her. She grieved at parting with her schoolmates at Dame Brown's, out she found new friends in her new home, few though the families of settlers were as yet.

"Mary was truly a daughter to be thankful for. She had fulfilled the promise of her babyhood and was now a lovely maiden. Her soft brown hair waved back from her brow in natural curls, her clear brunette skin told of a simple life and pure air and her brown eyes were full of a sweet seriousness that betokens a thoughtful, loving soul. Life in those earlier colonial times was not the comparatively gay, thoughtless life of to-day, but was full of trials well calculated to produce strong, earnest men and women.

"Roger Williams was well pleased with the presence of his friend and many hours he spent in that pleasant home; and often he and Mr. Bronson held long conferences together concerning the work in the humble American settlements, while Mary would listen to them and wish that she, too, might do something for the cause she so dearly loved.

"One evening Mr. Williams came to their home, full of anxiety and unrest, and at the tea table he spoke at last his troubled mind. 'Mr. Bronson,' he said, with a half sob, 'do you know that our old friends in Massachusetts are in great danger? The Indians are greatly incensed at them and are planning a general war. The Pequots are determined to fight the settlers in Connecticut and Massachusetts and are trying to stir up the Narragansetts to attack our friends. I have endeavored to dissuade them, and I must hasten to them again and see if I cannot by some means hinder them; but how can I send word to Salem or Plymouth?'

"A deep sigh broke from Mr. Bronson's lips. 'How gladly I would go if it were possible, and yet I doubt if they would hear me. Your life and mine have become so closely linked of late that whatever they would do to you they would to me, and for your sake, worthy sir. And yet we must not fail them at this hour of their unseen peril.'

"Then our Mary rose from her seat and going to her father embraced him and exclaimed: 'Let me go to them, father. I am not afraid. The Indians will not hurt me and God will surely protect me.' 'You, my child,' cried the father. 'Why, Mary,' said the mother, 'you are beside yourself.'

"'The young pale-face speaks well,' said a voice in the shadow of the room, and Miantonohma, the friend of Roger Williams, stood forth. 'We have heard the good teacher, and my people will not join in this war. And if the young daughter will go to warn the settlers on the coast I will send two of my trusty warriors with her to give her safe and speedy conduct on the way.'

"I cannot describe to you the scene that followed, nor the journey that brave girl took with her faithful guides, for, of course, she went, and as she was doing God's work, she was successful in her mission, and the people in Massachusetts learned that they had been saved from a terrible death by the man whom they had cast out from among them.

"Our courageous girl was not allowed to return home as she had come, but the nephew of the Governor of Massachusetts was sent along with her dusky attendants to see her safely in[to] home once more. With what jo[y] [re]ceived by her parents I need not tell you. The young man also was made welcome and urged to remain a time and become acquainted with the new country. Whether at this time or not he lost his heart to the lovely girl who had perhaps saved his life I cannot say, but after his return home he found himself often thinking of the little hut across the bay and the brave girl who was the life of that humble dwelling, and he determined not to lose sight of her, but see what the years would bring to them both.

"When Mary was nearly eighteen, it happened that Thanksgiving was appointed for the 26th of November, the same day as that upon which she came into the world, and her parents felt that they ought to do something in honor of the event. Fortune had smiled upon them and they were now living in a large comfortable house upon their well-kept farm at the edge of the village. Invitations were sent to relatives and some friends and preparations were begun, for it meant work to give a Thanksgiving feast in those days. Servants were not kept, except by a very few, so Mary and her mother were busy from early morning till late at night. What a store of goodies they provided! The shelves groaned under the weight of mince, apple and pumpkin pies, large pans of doughnuts and seed cakes were there and the big turkeys—some of them wild—and chickens were all ready for the roasting. Roger Williams and some of his close associates at Providence were bidden to the feast. Mistress Anna Hutchinson and her household, who had also been expelled from the upper settlement on account of her peculiar views, but had been kindly received by the Narragansetts, were also generously invited to partake of the hospitality of the Bronsons.

"Ah, well, it was a great day," went on grandma, after a few moments' silence. "It was windy and cold; snow flakes were flying thick and fast, but no one dreamed of staying away from church on that account. The great sleigh was packed full of big and little and all enjoyed the dinner more for the ride in the brisk air, and all had more reasons for thankfulness after listening to the stirring words of their pastor. What a hubbub there was in that big house all that day and evening! The storm raged without, but all was bright within, until suddenly a cry for help was heard. The men sprang to their feet and hastened out. They came back soon supporting in their arms a young man. He was nearly frozen—for he had been battling with the storm for many hours. Tender hands were soon doing for him, but it was long before he recovered, and then only to become delirious with fever. Well, I need not say more of that time, your young heads can imagine it all when I tell you that it was young Paul W—, the governor's nephew, he who had brought Mistress Mary home from Massachusetts so long ago. Yes, she nursed him through that sickness and sent him home strong, but not to stay. When Thanksgiving night came around again there was a wedding in that home. The bride was lovely in her gown of simple white muslin, and the groom was very handsome in his velvet suit with silver buckles and his long, fair hair braided and tied in the fashion of the time. I sometimes think that men looked more picturesque in those days; they were not simply a background for the ladies, as they are getting to be now. And yet your father there, when he dons his Sunday suit and knots his hair back—"

"Now, mother, that is hardly fair," said a soft voice in the doorway. "Have, you been telling the girls a story? I wish I might have heard it."

"Well, daughter, you have heard it many times, for, girls, Mary Bronson was my dearest friend in girlhood and womanhood as long as she lived and her son—."

"My dearest husband and your father, children," quickly interrupted the mother. "Now you see where he gets his bravery and gallantry and—"

"There, that will do, dear," said the captain. "I am glad it is so dark here. The girls have been so interested that they have forgotten lights. Is the whole house in darkness?" he asked, turning to his wife.

"No, indeed," she replied. "Nellie, there is a young gentleman waiting for you in the parlor. I wonder," she continued, as her daughter passed out, "if we shall have a wedding next Thanksgiving night."

"More likely two, and possibly three, if Sue will only hurry up," said saucy May, as she hurried off to answer the peal of the big brass knocker.

"I'll not be far behind," said stately Sue, as hearing two deep voices in the hall below she followed her sister from the room and left the older ones to muse around the dying embers of the fire.

"Bless their dear hearts," said grandma, "may they have many joys and few sorrows and live to be thankful for the dark days as well as the bright."—Eleanor Celeste Weddell.

Bank Notes as Fuel.

The novel spectacle of a steamer being stoked with bank notes was recently witnessed at a Mediterranean port. Forty-five sacks of the apparently valuable paper were tossed into the furnace of the vessel's boiler, under the longing eyes of the stokers, who stood restively by with an evident burning desire to possess themselves of at least a handful of that which they somewhat inelegantly styled "rum fuel." The notes were cancelled documents of the Bank of Algiers, whose manager superintended the operation of their absolute combustion.—New York Recorder.

"Are the country taverns deteriorating?" asks the New York Sun. "They used to be described as places noted for their jollity, hospitality and comfort. Perhaps people were easily satisfied in those days. At all events, a traveler who has had a good deal of experience with them, especially in the Eastern and Middle States, declares that they are higher as to rates than they used to be, and lower as to service. They are more pretentious but less comfortable, their landlords having learned some tricks from the summer hotel proprietors, and later hours are kept there. In the villages the taverns used to be dark by 11 o'clock, and early risers could have breakfast before 6. Now there are people in the bar until after midnight, and the first meal is seldom served until 8 o'clock. Formerly the transient rates were twenty-five cents each for meals and lodging; now they are fifty cents."

During the last serious cholera epidemic in Paris it was estimated by the local physicians that the chance that an acclimated person living in clean quarters and observing even ordinary sanitary precautions would contract the disease was about one in 1000. Unacclimated Americans were said to run one chance in 500, and an American, some years resident in Paris when the outbreak came, reports that no one with whom he was acquainted in the slightest degree, whatever his walk in life, was seized with the disease. Still, Americans left Paris in swarms. One who fled, and encountered the outbreak in Spain, saw his landlord stricken down and carried out dead of cholera in a few hours. He had persisted in eating raw fruit against repeated warnings from the physicians.

The value of farm land in England is steadily decreasing, and in time will doubtless go still lower. A farm which sold for $200,000 twenty years ago was sold recently for one-third the price; another, for which $20,000 was refused at the same time, sold less than a year ago for $8000. Wheat is now selling for eighty-eight cents a bushel, the lowest price ever known in the English market. Some years ago the fluctuation in the price of this grain in one week amounted to more than the whole of this amount. This, maintains the New York Times, is the result of competition with American farms, of which the owner, worker and laborer are all one person; while in England three separate persons fill these positions, and all have to be supported by the crops.

Says the San Francisco Examiner: "Perhaps some day the truth will be known about the seals of Bering Sea, and then fiction will be robbed of a chapter and history enriched. One rumor reports the seals so thick as to impede navigation. Another states that the seal has gone to join the dodo in the vasty wastes of oblivion. Meanwhile, as a compromise, the poachers appear to be having moderate luck."

It is said that smoke spots can be removed from a calcimined or painted ceiling by gently brushing the spot with water in which a handful of soda has been dissolved.

Australia is diligently cultivating her butter trade. Between 2000 and 3000 tons are annually exported, mostly to London.

A Remedy for Sprains.

Dr. N. W. Cady regards the following as an infallible remedy for sprains: A half hour's douching with water at a temperature of 120 degrees, and the fixation of the joint by a splint on the flexor side of the joint, or upon the extensor side, if that be more convenient. —Medical Record.

A catfish weighing 700 pounds was caught the other day in the Mississippi River near Carondelet, Mo.

It has been proved that the recent epidemic of smallpox in British Columbia came from China.

Mr. David M. Jordan
of Edmeston, N. Y.

Colorless, Emaciated, Helpless

A Complete Cure by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is from Mr. D. M. Jordan, a retired farmer, and one of the most respected citizens of Otsego Co., N. Y.

"Fourteen years ago I had an attack of the gravel, and have since been troubled with my

Liver and Kidneys

gradually growing worse. Three years ago I got down so low that **I could scarcely walk.** I looked more like a corpse that a living being. I had no appetite and for 5 weeks I **ate nothing but gruel.** I was badly emaciated and had no more color than **a marble statue.** Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I thought I would try it. Before I had finished the first bottle I noticed that I felt better, suffered less, the **inflammation of the bladder** had subsided, the color began to return to my face, and I **began to feel hungry.** After I had taken 3 bottles I could eat anything without hurting me. I have now fully recovered, thanks to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I feel well and am well. All who know me marvel to see me so well." D. M. JORDAN.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

N Y N U—47

DR. KILMER'S
SWAMP-ROOT

THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Pain in the Back,
joints or hips, sediment in urine like brick-dust frequent calls or retention, rheumatism.

Kidney Complaint,
Diabetes, dropsy, scanty or high colored urine.

Urinary Troubles,
Stinging sensations when voiding, distress pressure in the parts, urethral irritation, stricture.

Disordered Liver,
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A thin baby is always delicate. Nobody worries about a plump one.

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"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever offered child-bearing woman. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone. MRS. M. M. BRUSTER,
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BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
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CONVICTS SHOT DOWN.

Troops Quell a Mutiny in a Spanish Prison.

Felons Overpowered After Terrible Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

During the past year several outbreaks among convicts have occurred in prisons in various parts of Spain. The most serious of all the series occurred in the prison at Tarragona, a few days ago, and nine of the convicts were killed.

The convicts had been dissatisfied with their treatment for some time, and formed a plan for a general jail delivery. Ordinary convicts in Spanish prisons are allowed considerable freedom within the walls, and this practice allowed them in this case to carry their plan out.

Shortly after the prisoners were released from their cells in the morning they mutinied. At a signal from their leader they sprang upon the warders, and the latter, taken completely by surprise, were soon overpowered.

The convicts then had full possession of the prison, with the exception of the quarters occupied by the Governor. Before they could secure the keys that would give them their freedom the Governor sent an urgent appeal for aid to the military authorities, who promptly responded by sending a detachment of troops to the scene.

When the soldiers arrived they found a majority of the convicts assembled in the courtyard. The commander of the troops called upon the prisoners to return to their cells, but he was greeted with oaths and derisive yells.

Again he ordered them to go back. The convicts, who had armed themselves with all manner of things that could be used as weapons, again refused to obey and in a body advanced upon the soldiers, their actions and their enraged faces showing that they meant mischief.

The rifles of the soldiers were loaded with ball cartridges, and as the convicts moved toward them orders were rapidly given for them to fire. The order was obeyed. Before the smoke had cleared away the convicts were upon the soldiers and a desperate hand-to-hand fight followed. The convicts sought to wrest the weapons from the soldiers, but in this they were not successful. If they had been they would probably have driven the troops off and made their escape.

Acting under orders from their commander some of the soldiers retreated from the struggling, yelling mass of humanity and reloaded their weapons. Then, awaiting an opportunity when there was no danger of hitting a comrade, they would fire upon the convicts. A perfect pandemonium reigned for a time, but finally most of the convicts were driven, still cursing, back to their cells.

Nine of the mutineers, however, had been shot dead, and sixteen others were seriously wounded. The affair caused great excitement in Madrid, and it is demanded that the privileges of the convicts be curtailed.

While the fight was proceeding within the walls a close watch was kept by the police on the outside, as it was found that the convicts had made arrangements to receive outside aid in their attempt to gain their freedom. A close investigation will be made into the causes that led to the mutiny.

VESSELS INSPECTED.

Annual Report of General Dumont to the Treasury Department.

Supervising Inspector Dumont's annual report shows that during the year ended June 30 last 7661 domestic steam vessels were inspected, having a net tonnage of 1,540,325, an increase of 43,000 over last year, and 36,520 officers were licensed, an increase of 1404 over 1891. There were 293 foreign passenger steamers inspected, with a net tonnage of 559,020. The estimated number of passengers carried was 650,000,000. There were 200 lives lost, a decrease of 188 from the previous year, forty-eight of whom were passengers and 152 officers and crews of the vessels. The expenses of the service amounted to $289,136. Of this sum $245,300 was paid in salaries.

NAVAL EQUIPMENT.

Report of Captain Dewey, the Chief of the Bureau

The annual report of Captain George Dewey, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, shows that it cost $405,675 to maintain the cruising vessels of the navy during the last fiscal year. More than half of that sum was expended for 35,017 tons of coal consumed. Then 38,450 tons of coal were purchased at home ports, making the total expenditure on account of coal $550,451.

He estimates that $1,000,000 will be required for the equipment of vessels during the next fiscal, besides $539,625 necessary for the completion of the equipment of new vessels authorized by Congress, and $15,680 for equipping an armored cruiser.

DEATH IN THE RAPIDS.

A White Man and Two Indians Drowned in Idaho.

Near Boise, Idaho, Wilson Garber, long suspected of being a moonshiner, met a violent death while fleeing from a party of men who he thought were officers of the law. He and two Indians got into a canoe and paddled up Big Creek. The Indians were drunk and started down stream. The canoe entered the rapids, when the Indians both fell out and were drowned. The canoe was dashed over the cataract and Garber also was drowned.

MR. TINGLE, agent of the North American Commercial Company, has returned to Washington from the Alaskan islands of St. George and St. Paul. He says his company killed only the number of seals allowed by law, 7500. He declares that during the season poachers killed and secured 60,000 seals and destroyed 400,000 more that they did not secure.

A HULKING piece of humanity has been sent to jail in San Francisco for three months for choking his foster-mother, a woman of seventy years. The novelty of his defense, that he was merely caressing the old lady and that her strangling was but incidental to the exuberance of his affection, might have touched some hearts. Few old ladies have to appeal to the police to keep from being patted to death.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

MAX NEWMAN, a non-union man employed in Carnegie's mill at Homestead, Penn., shot and killed a fellow workman named Maynard under the impression that Maynard, who had aroused him from his sleep, was trying to kill him.

DR. ENOCH FITHIAN died a few days ago at Bridgeton, N. J. He was 100 years of age. The deceased was a prominent man, and was widely known in his time. He prided himself on being the oldest man in New Jersey.

NEW YORK CITY was swept by a severe wind and rain storm; electric light wires were prostrated.

THE Chamber of Commerce celebrated its 124th anniversary by a banquet at Delmonico's, New York City, at which about 250 distinguished men were present. Speeches were made by Alexander E. Orr, Attorney-General Miller, Secretary Charles Foster, Grover Cleveland, Dr. John Hall, Chauncey M. Depew, Whitelaw Reid and others.

THE National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met in the State House at Concord, N. H.

AT Boston, Mass., Guiseppe Patone, frenzied by the death of his wife and the possibility of his two children coming to harm, killed the little ones and then took his own life.

THE plurality for the Democratic Presidential electors in New Jersey was 14,885, and for Judge Werts for Governor 6709.

ANNIE PLUMMER, aged nineteen, prominent in society circles, committed suicide at Lowell, Mass., by taking chloroform. Her father had died four weeks before.

A DYNAMITE cartridge exploded in the residence of Leonard Hills, Holland, N. Y. killing his eldest son, Ralph, and fatally injuring his wife.

THREE HUNDRED mechanics and day laborers at Homestead, Penn., left the ranks of the strikers and were taken back by the Carnegie Company.

ABOUT 1000 more of the Homestead (Penn.) strikers returned to work.

MISS META L. COWLES, of Greene, Chenango County, New York, the first woman to aspire to the honor of being a member of the Bar in that department, successfully passed the examination at Syracuse and was admitted to practice.

WILLIAM SCANLON, aged nineteen, for five years messenger for Lee, Higginson & Co., bankers, of Boston, Mass., is under arrest, charged with stealing $20,000 in sugar certificates from the firm.

THE State Department has computed the following as the total vote of Pennsylvania at the late election: Harrison, 516,011; Cleveland, 452,264; Bidwell, 25,128; Weaver, 8714; Socialist-Labor, 898.

South and West.

THE Alabama Legislature met at Montgomery. At a caucus F. L. Pettus and W. M. Compton, both of Dallas County, were chosen Speaker of the House and President of the Senate respectively.

FIRE destroyed the plant of the St. Paul Plow Company at Gladstone, Minn. Loss, $350,000.

THE convention of the National Farmers' Alliance opened in Memphis, Tenn., the Knights of Labor Convention was called to order in St. Louis, Mo. The Methodist General Missionary Committee held its closing session in Baltimore, Md.; more than $100,000 was appropriated for various missions.

A SCHOOLHOUSE in which a Cleveland celebration was being held at Fayetteville, Ark., was blown up by powder. Four person were killed and fifteen hurt.

W. K. ACKERMAN, auditor of the World's Fair, Chicago, has tendered his resignation because he has no control over the gate receipts, and thousands of admission tickets are missing.

STATE TREASURER DONALD W. BAIN, of North Carolina, is dead. Mr. Bain was fifty-one years old and Grand Secretary of the Masons.

WILLIAM MAIER was hanged at Wheeling, W. Va., for the murder of his wife.

FIERCE storms and blizzards raged in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota. Much damage was done to property.

CAPTAIN JOHN G. BOURKE, Third United States Cavalry, was killed in a courtroom in San Antonio, Texas, by a United States Deputy Marshal.

H. L. LOUCKS, of South Dakota, was elected President of the Farmers' Alliance at Memphis, Tenn.

GOVERNOR HOLT appointed McDowell Tate, of Burke County, to be State Treasurer of North Carolina, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Donald W. Bain.

Washington.

THE President has appointed William Potter, of Pennsylvania, United States Minister to Italy, and David P. Thompson, of Oregon, United States Minister to Turkey. Edward C. Little, of Kansas, has been appointed United States Consul General at Cairo, Egypt.

THE Vice-President and Mrs. Morton arrived in Washington. They will remain in the National Capital during the winter.

CHAIRMAN CARTER, of the Republican National Committee called at the White House and had an extended interview with the President.

THE President has appointed Silas Alexander, of New Mexico, to be Secretary of that Territory.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS ROBERT P PORTER has discharged Ivan Petroff, the special agent who prepared the reports of Alaska for the tenth and eleventh censuses. He falsified his returns.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has appointed Louis E. McComas, of Maryland, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, vice Montgomery resigned. Mr. McComas is Secretary of the Republican National Committee, and served four terms in Congress as representative from the Sixth Maryland District.

HOWARD SUTHERLAND, Chief of the Population Division of the Census Office, who was charged with attempting to prevent Democrats from voting at the recent election at Troy, N. Y., has tendered his resignation to Superintendent Porter, and it has been accepted.

A SPECIAL flag for vessels carrying the United States mail has been adopted by the Postmaster-General.

GENERAL REPBURN, Solicitor of the Treasury, in his report says that his department has during the past year commenced on behalf of the government 5152 suits for amounts aggregating $2,465,179. The amount of judgments recovered was $454,810 and the entire amount collected $325,472.

Foreign.

THOMAS NEILL, otherwise Cream, the murderer of Matilda Clever and several other girls, was hanged in Newgate Prison, London, England. The body was buried under the flagstones in the corridor of the prison. Neill made no confession.

CHOLERA is increasing in virulence in Russia owing to unreasonable weather.

THE French Government has decided to prosecute the directors of the Panama Canal Company.

NEWS comes of further fighting in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. The Federal forces attacked Villa Rosario, near San Gabriel, killing a number of Republicans and taking others prisoners. The Republicans repulsed the Federal forces at Dom Pedrito. Rivera Chica has been occupied by the Federalists.

A CONSTRUCTION train was derailed on a bridge, over Stagg Creek, Canada, and the engine and thirteen cars fell seventy-five or 100 feet in the canon. Engineer Saul Wilson, Fireman Robert Meagher, Brakeman William Blakely, and a boy, name unknown, were killed.

THE collier Pretoria was burned near Brest, France. The Captain and five of his crew were drowned, and the mate died of his injuries. Eleven of the crew were saved.

AT Bayreuth, Germany, a laborer named Rugergrim was courting two country girls. Finding that they had both discovered his treachery, he strangled one, stabbed the other to death and then committed suicide.

THE case of Miss Gwyneth Maude, a member of the English aristocracy, accused of swindling a firm of London jewelers, was postponed on receipt of the news of the suicide of her mother, because of her daughter's disgrace.

LATER NEWS.

THIRTY THOUSAND persons saw the Yale football team triumph over Harvard at Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass, the score at the close of the game standing 6 to 0 in favor of the New Haven team.

THE seven men entombed in the Hazel Dell Colliery, Centralia, Penn., were rescued alive.

THE Manhattan Club, the foremost Democratic social organization in the country, gave a reception to President-elect Grover Cleveland at its splendid clubhouse in New York City.

THE schooner Edith M. Pryor arrived at Portland, Me., and reports the loss of six men while taking in trawls off Matinicus.

AT Silver Leaf, Becker County, Minn., J. M. Vansickler shot his wife, then himself and lastly F. C. Brown, of Fargo, North Dakota. Mrs. Vansickler and the suicide died immediately. Brown was fatally hurt.

BY the collision of two heavily laden freight trains at Chicago, Ill., three lives were lost and two men were injured and may not recover.

OFFICIAL returns from all the counties in Illinois give Cleveland 424,149, Harrison 397,325, Bidwell 4530, and Weaver 20,685. Cleveland's plurality over Harrison in Illinois is therefore 26,824.

IT was thought on the day after the tragedy that six lives were lost by the burning of the steamer Rosa Lee at Memphis, Tenn.

HENRY ZIGLER shot and killed his father-in-law and mother-in-law, wounded two others, was shot himself and narrowly escaped lynching from a maddened crowd in Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE T. BAGLEY, United States Express Company messenger, took two packages, containing $150,000, from his safe, left the train at Davenport, Iowa, and buried the treasure. In less than eight hours he was under arrest and the money had been recovered.

CHINA has declined the invitation of the United States to take part in the naval review in honor of the discovery of America, in Hampton Roads, next springs.

THE President made the following appointments: William M. Stone, of Knoxville, Iowa, Commissioner of the General Land Office, vice Thomas H. Carter, resigned; John H. Gear, of Burlington, Iowa, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Lorenzo Crounse, resigned; George W. Miller, of Pittsburg, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania.

SENATOR ALLISON and other American delegates to the Monetary Conference arrived in London.

A SPANISH fishing boat was sunk off San Sebastian, Spain, and five persons were drowned.

ARMY STATISTICS.

The Total Strength, Officers and Men, is 26,900.

According to custom, the Adjutant-General of the Army submits two annual reports; one to the Secretary of War and one to the Commanding-General of the Army, as in his dual capacity he is the head of one of the staff departments of the army, which is responsible to the Secretary, and also, in his purely military character, he is subordinate to the Commanding-General.

According to the reports the total strength of officers and men in the army is at present 26,900. The number of enlisted men authorized by law is 25,000. Of the 26,900 officers and men, there are in the cavalry 6025, in artillery 3627 and in the infantry 12,197. The rest of the force is unattached to regiments, or is employed as guards at military prisons and at West Point, and as scouts, clerks and messengers. This force is distributed throughout the country at various posts, armories and arsenals as the exigencies of the military service demand, the Department of the East, under Major-General Howard, with headquarters on Governor's Island, New York, having the largest number, 4978 officers and men.

The Adjutant-General remarks that it is gratifying to note that the number of desertions from the army is steadily decreasing. In 1888-'89 the number of desertions was 2844; in 1890-'91 it was 1503, and in 1891-'92 1382, or a fraction over five per cent. of the total enlisted strength.

THE first woman elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in Wyoming is Mrs. Ann Scally, of Fort Kinnet Precinct, Johnson County. Although her name was first mentioned as a candidate about 10 a. m. on Election Day, she made a phenomenal race, defeating her Republican opponent, Phagan, the Postmaster, four to one.

The Hogshead.

It has been suggested that as skins and hides formerly did duty as bottles and vessels for carrying wine and other liquors, the hogshead or hogshide was originally a barrel of the same capacity as a liquor containing vessel made of the skin or hide of a hog. Others think it may have been "oxhide" from which the word was derived. As the Dutch and Scandinavians called this kind of a cask by some equivalent of oxhide, there is some probability that this may be the true origin of the word.—House Furnishing Review.

Five Cherryfield, Maine, canning establishments have put up $75,000 worth of blue-berries this year.

ONE ENJOYS

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Teachers' Institute Proceedings.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

"What should we teach?" was the first topic of the teachers' session. Discussion was opened by J. H. Kratz, who dwelt at some length on the topic. Prof. J. F. Evans touched on the wonderful progress in mechanics, arts, sciences, etc., while that of teaching things not found in text books is not keeping pace with the times, or is purposely neglected. L. R. Smith spoke of reverence, respect for superiors and patriotism as being some of the things neglected in most of our schools. A. A. Stevens concluded the discussion. Discussion on the Neglected Branches was opened by M. J. Elias in well chosen remarks. S. J. Dale deprecated the position assumed by some teachers on important branches, notably mental arithmetic. Before closing the question was raised as to the propriety of one who is a user of tobacco, a consumer of alcohol, or one not a Christian teaching the evil effects of tobacco, or alcohol or giving lessons in morality.

The regular session was opened by singing "God is My Protector." Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. B. H. Hart.

Prof. L. S. Shimmell concluded his remarks, began on Tuesday concerning the Columbian Exposition, and then took up the subject of Hygiene. The speaker took the ground that hygiene and scientific temperance instruction should be the important branch rather than physiology, but scientific instruction should not be made a burden to the pupil. Sow the seed and trust to God for the increase.

Prof. Ezra Lehman read a well prepared paper on Personality as an element in teaching, in which he delineated methods to be followed in achieving marked success.

Dr. Hull occupied the next period with a concluding talk on Arithmetic. He thought it folly to dwell at length on such things as tables of foreign monies. The qualifications of a good teacher of arithmetic are patience, sympathy with the pupil, thinking, and ready with illustrations.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The first period was occupied by Prof. Swift, who discussed school organization. The recitation is the thermometer of the teachers' success.

Dr. Hull took leave of the institute in a very interesting talk on equipments for life's duties. Moral character is a better criterion of men's worth than body and brain. Burr was Washington's superior in intellect but was his inferior in moral character. Street education counteracts the good influences of the schools.

From infancy to 12 or 13 the child is simply an imitator. Throw around it beautiful characters and keep away evil tendencies. From 13 to 18 they step into manhood and womanhood. They no longer confide in mother's counsel. They long for companions, and gather on street corners. Character is then being formed. This is the crucial period of life, when the great currents of life may be directed into usefulness or otherwise.

The home should be a place where the boy loves to be. The Bible is the only true standard of morals in the world. You may try to blot out the sun and illuminate the world with tapers, destroy the force of gravity and try to hold the sun, moon and stars in their places, and you will succeed just as well as to try to form the moral character of the young man without the inspiration of this volume. This is a text book in the schools of Pennsylvania. May it not have left the threshold of any school in the county. The great fundamental truths are, the existence of a God, the responsibility of conduct in life, and the immortality af the soul. These are alike in every creed and there is no cause for offense anywhere. It is ridiculous and absurd to suppose that it is wrong to read the Bible in the schools; therefore let us keep it in its place and read it day by day. Examples in connection with the reading of the Word will do a great deal. The beautiful life and character of Grace Darling has stimulated the life of many a young man and woman, with her unfaltering love for perishing humanity that led her to do the work she did. In conclusion remember that in the county every one is expecting you to do your duty nobly and well.

Prof. Shimmell made an address relative to the prospective library to be established in Harrisburg in commemoration of the services of J. P. Wickersham and requested a small contribution from each teacher.

Miss Rust occupied the next period giving instruction on teaching by drawing illustrations.

Dr. Phillips, of West Chester Normal school, was introduced to the Institute and gave a very interesting account of his observations in European schools; Until recently there were no free schools in England. They have one thing that we should have namely, compulsory education.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Teachers' session—The topic, "Value of the County Institute," was opened by John A. Thompson. All organized bodies have their associations, where they meet to discuss the interests of their business or profession. We as teachers could not do without our Institute. Our local institutes which are so helpful are the offspring of our County Institute.

The next speaker, D. L. Dickson, spoke of the valuable knowledge we acquire, and the inspiration we receive. We also get a grand literary treat resulting in the creation of a taste for reading good literature.

J. H. Walter regards the Institute as a privilege we have of helping one another. The eyes of the world are upon the teacher.

John M. Drake spoke of the personal help he had received from our past Institutes. The teachers that are eager to drink in the instruction are the ones that are benefitted.

"The subject, "Current History" was opened by W. H. Shultz and further discussed by D. H. Fisher, who recommended the use of certain school papers, among others the School Gazette. J. G. Zerby spoke in general discussion. It is better to teach facts that are transpiring in the living present than to teach the history of the dead past. The question is not what shall we teach that the pupils may know more, but what shall we teach that they may be made better.

J. H. Walters said: Try to awaken such an interest among the pupils as will cause them to read for themselves.

The Wickersham library collection previously referred to, was taken up, after which the teachers' session was adjourned to meet Friday morning at 8.30.

Music—Devotional exercises, conducted by Dr. Shaffer, of the Reformed church.

Prof. Benson read a paper on the subject of School Discipline. Discipline is training to duty, which implies order. System, energy and vigilence are essential in securing discipline. A disciplined school is controlled, a controlled school is not always disciplined. Better have to tell the pupils what to do than what not to do.

Supt. Swift gave an interesting talk on the subject of reading.

Mrs. Monroe, of Philadelphia, presented the subject of discipline from the chart. Discipline is a system of school management by which the teacher is able to do his work. Discipline and management must be unobstructive, courteous and polite. The teacher and pupil should both be in good health. The house should be comfortable. Ventilation is important, and should be ample. Keep pupils busy by system. Industry and instruction is the natural order of education. Encourage curiosity by asking leading questions, and emulation by promotion without incurring personal enmity.

Try to know the future desired of pupils. Be certain to be prepared in all branches you attempt to teach. Have a christian character and love for all pupils without which little can be accomplished. Manage the leaders by kindness whether good or bad, and win confidence by love. Explain the purpose of punishment before administered. Make it not too severe or too light, and be sure to surround it with mystery. Don't reprove before the whole school. Don't use the whip if it can be avoided. Make expulsion the very last thing.

Dr. G. M. Phillips addressed the Institute briefly, giving his experience in regard to the working of school savings Banks, the good results, arising from the system in forming habits of industry and thrift, and to prospective tendencies for future good, with an interesting description of the modus operandi of conducting them.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Supt. Swift continued instructions in reading.

Miss Rust read a well prepared paper on the relation of drawing to the work of the public schools.

Dr. Phillips gave one of the most instructive talks of the session on "How the World Is Governed."

Mrs. Monroe gave instructions on "How to Teach Composition."

FRIDAY MORNING.

Teachers' session opened with J. H. Walters in the chair. The topic, "Habits of Teachers," was opened by C. A Huyett. E. G. Rex said teachers should observe regularity in their habits and be sure to take enough sleep. Teachers should not allow themselves to worry. D. F. Tussey spoke briefly and to the point. The teacher holds a responsible position because the influence of his habits will affect the entire life of his pupils. J. G. Dell asked the pertinent question, "How can a man teach the evil effects of tobacco while a quid is puffing out his own cheeks? H. M. Hosterman referred to the evil of intoxicants and spoke regretfully of the fact that some of our teachers are known to indulge in their use. J. M. Drake said it behooves the teacher to lop off all bad habits and cultivate good ones. Miss Gertrude Myers gave a glimpse of the sunny side. She would hold up good habits as a means of counteracting and lessening evil ones. J. B. Boring, A. J. Asper, J. H. Walters, Howard Laird and Prof. Shimmell also spoke earnestly and urged the teachers to make their own lives examples worthy of imitation by those entrusted to their care.

Regular session opened with singing. Devotional service was conducted by Rev. B. F. G. McGee.

Mrs. Monroe gave her concluding address, taking as her subject, "The Development of Character in the Public Schools."

After a song by Miss Wakefield Dr. Phillips and Supt. Swift gave interesting farewell talks.

Report of committee on resolutions:

WHEREAS, We, the members of Huntingdon county institute, believing that this is the most profitable and successful institute ever held in the county; and that the county institute is a potent factor in educational work,

Resolved, That we express our appreciation of the wisdom displayed by Supts. Rudy and Shimmell in providing a superior corps of instructors and lecturers.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the project of State Superintendent Weller to lengthen the school term in our county; and that we exert our influence toward that end.

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to L. E. Edwards for the use of his excellent organ; also to Miss Gertrude Kauffman for her helpful service as organist.

JAS. G. ZERBY,
FLORA HIMES,
J. G. DELL,
MIRIAM BROWN,
J. A. THOMPSON,

Report of committee on permanent certificates:

We, the committee on permanent certificates, after carefully counting all the votes, find that the following named persons have the highest number of votes and are declared elected: A. P. Silverthorn, 141; J. B. Boring 116; W. M. Benson, 119; J. G. Zerby, 81; J. F. Evans, 69,

KATE C. MCNEAL,
JOHN M. DRAKE,
L. M. OELADY,
W. A. PARSONS.
G. E. TAYLOR.

Report of Memorial committee:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in his all-wise providence to remove from our number John H. Scott, an efficient teacher, a useful citizen and genial friend, be it

Resolved, That we, the teachers of Huntingdon county, extend to the relatives and friends of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy and our high appreciation of his personal and professional worth; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the institute, that they be published in a county paper and that a copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased. By order of Committee.

J. G. DELL.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

TAME, TAME.

This advertisement is very tame, but it is wild enough to keep out of the way of extra high profits and sell goods on on the principle of "LIVE AND LET LIVE." Some unprincipled merchants (and I am glad to say there are only a few) call my goods *trash* in order to draw away my trade. I calmly appeal to your better judgment when they sell you a pair of Boston gum boots for $3.00 and I sell you the Boston gum boots for $2.62, which of the two is *trash*?—but enough—We have an extra large stock of gum boots and shoes of first-class stock at correspondingly low prices. Of course, we have the cheaper grades; for example, Ladies' fine gum shoes for 21 cents per pair. In

Ladies' Underwear we have all grades,

from 21 cents up, Misses' and Children's (heavy) 10c. up. Wool Mittens from 8c. per pair to 50c. Ladies' heavy seamless wool hose 20c. per pair. Children's from 10c. up.

Our Ladies' Coats are Selling Faster

than we expected, all on account of their quality, style and price. We got these coats made to order at the factory for spot cash, which enables us to save you 25 per cent. on these goods.

Men's Top Shirts, Underwear, Gloves,

Hats, beat all our former records. Walking, driving and working gloves in many styles and prices. In Men's underwear we can save you 25 cents on the dollar. Our 80c. suits would cost you $1.00 anywhere else, Our boot and shoe trade is still growing. The Reason is plain to any fair thinking mind. We simply invite you to examine our stock and compare quality and price.

Men's Whole Kip Boots-no split-$2.15

up. Best Table Oil Cloth only 17c. per yard, Etc., at

LYNN'S NOVELTY STORE,

Opposite Opera House. HUNTINGDON, PA.

P. S. ARRIVING THIS WEEK—A new lot of Ladies' Winter Hats and Coats, whereby we can save you 25 cents on the dollar. Coats for infants up to 18 years at prices never before heard of—$6 coat or $3.98. I get these goods from the manufacturer, who needed the ready cash, so my customers get the benefit of the cash purchase. Also, while it lasts, will sell you Clark's O. N. T. thread, 200 yards, at 3c a spool. The cheaper we buy the cheaper we can sell. Ladies' hand-sewed, flexible sole, kid shoe for $2.50, regular price, $3.50.

—GREAT—

REDUCTION

SALE!

Beginning with Sept. 1st,

—AND TO—

Continue for 30 Days.

Just received within thirty days

Two Car Loads of Wagon.

A nice lot of BUGGIES, CARTS, AND SPRING WAGONS.

A car load of 75

Silky & Walking Cultivators

135 Spring-Tooth Harrows

received this Spring I have yet on hand 17 which must be sold.

One Car Load 60 OSBORNE MOWERS.
One Car Load OSBORNE BINDERS.
One Car Load BINDER TWINE, Just received.

Of my Spring stock of

Eighty-Seven Plows,

I have yet on had 21, mostly Oliver, that must go way down for cash. 60 Hay Rakes, namely: Tiger, Thomas, Taylor, Osborne, and Champion. Local shipments of small goods arriving almost every day. A full line of small implements constantly on hand.

Rough and worked Lumber,

shingles, Pickets, Lath, Builders' Hardware, Glass, Lead, Oil, Etc. Etc.

My motto is: "Pin the prices to the bottom at opening of season, not at the close." All correspondence promptly answered. Telephone connection.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

A. S. WELCH,

Mount Union, - - Penn'a.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Nov. 23, 1892.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Give Thanks.

—Tomorrow will be Thanksgiving Day.

—Fancy yarns and new millinery goods at Mrs. M. E. Evans'.

—The regular monthly meeting of council will be held next Monday.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—Crow, instead of turkey will constitute the principal dish of many editors tomorrow.

—Thomas McDonald, while chopping wood on last Saturday a week, cut an ugly gash in one of his feet.

—Downs' Elixir will cure any cough or cold, no matter of how long standing. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Supt. S. G. Rudy was in town yesterday visiting the borough schools. We had the pleasure of a call from him.

—J. H. Lang, steward at the reformatory, was a Sunday visitor to Mapleton, being the guest of T. M. Logan's family.

—The Mapleton band and some other of our people participated in the Democratic jubilee at Huntingdon last night.

—Samuel Wagner and wife, of Harrisburg, have been visiting among friends in this vicinity during the past week.

—New goods and low prices makes the millinery department of Mrs. M. E. Evans' store an attractive place for the ladies.

—Mrs. M. E. Evans has just received a well-selected stock of new fall millinery and invites the inspection of the ladies of Mapleton and vicinity.

—Do not suppose that because it is recommended for animals that Arnica & Oil Liniment is an offensive preparation. It will not stain clothing or the fairest skin. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—The sand business has been very brisk during the past two months and we are glad to note that the prospects for a continued good business are bright.

—Mrs. Kyle, an aged lady of this place, fell down a flight of stairs last Friday night and sustained serious bruises but fortunately no bones were broken.

—Union Thanksgiving services will be held in the Presbyterian church tomorrow evening. Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach an appropriate sermon. Everybody invited.

—J. E. Swanger, of Altoona, was a visitor to Mapleton this week. Mr. Swanger had one of his ankles badly sprained a few weeks ago but is slowly recovering from his injuries.

—L. E. Edwards, the Huntingdon dealer in organs, pianos and musical merchandise, has moved in Drake's new building, 529 Penn street, where he will be pleased to meet his friends.

—Brown Bros. & Sims have received the contract for widening bridges 8, 9, 10 and 11 on the Middle division east of Tyrone. These bridges are all to be widened to accommodate four tracks.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning, at which time the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered. Preparatory services will be held Friday and Saturday evenings.

—By the breaking of the feed pipe to the engine at Speer's Empire works last Friday night the boiler foundation was damaged to such an extent as to cause a temporary cessation of operations. The repairs will be completed to-day.

—A single trial of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will convince any one troublee with costiveness, torpid liver or any kindred diseases of their curative properties. They only cost 25 cents per bottle. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Jas. S. Gillam, of Tyrone, was a visitor to Mapleton yesterday. He came to attend to business but was obliged to devote considerable time to the greetings of his numerous friends. Mrs. Gillam's health, he informs us, has greatly improved.

Agents to sell our choice and hardy nursery stock. We have many new special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled by us; we pay commission or salary; write us at once and secure choice of territory.

MAY BROTHERS, Nurseymen,
11-16-j. Rochester, N. Y.

—Mrs. Geo. P. Wakefield, of Germany valley, has been visiting the family of J. M. Wakefield, of Union township, during the past week.

—FOR SALE.—Two lots of ground each 50x150 feet, and dwelling house, adjoining the borough of Mapleton. Will be sold at a reasonable price. For further particulars call on or address Mrs. Mary J. Hooper, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—The young ladies aid society commenced their festival last evening but were not as liberally patronized as they should have been. The festival will be continued this evening and all day tomorrow. A number of fine cakes will be sold this afternoon and evening.

—The Democratic jollification meeting which was to have been held at Mount Union last night has been postponed until this evening. The Mapleton band will furnish music for the occasion. The boys will go down on Mail Express and return on Oyster Express.

—If you want a first-class oyster stew or fry when in Huntingdon, go to G. W. Fisher's, just above depot. His parlors are kept in good order and he handles none but the best oysters. He is prepared to furnish oysters at short notice in any quantity. See his advertisement.

—The remains of Mrs. Samuel Buchanan were interred in the cemetery at the U. B. church last Thursday afternoon. Rev. D. H. Campbell officiating at the services. The ITEM was last week misinformed as to Mrs. Buchanan's age. Instead of 25 years and 7 days it should have been 28 years and 7 days.

—FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale a span of good work mules, one five and the other eight years old, weighing respectively 1,000, and 1,100 pounds. Will be sold cheap. Also, one mule 5 months old. For further particulars call on

W. T. BORING,
10-26-tf. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—The Sunday school class of General James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte Presbyterian church, have formed a stock company for the purpose of purchasing a library for their use. Each member of the company will pay twenty-five cents a month and at the end of each month, books will be selected as far as the finances will permit.

Miss Milda Chilcote, of Rees Tannery, West Virginia, is visiting among friends in this vicinity. Prior to this winter Miss Chilcote was one of the successful teachers of this county and her interest in education has not diminished as the primary object of her visit to this county was to attend the sessions of the institute last week.

—Intelligence from Mrs. Mattie Stever, who was taken to Philadelphia Tuesday of last week for treatment, is to the effect that her ailment is of a serious nature and to-day is the time set for operation. The physicians do not speak very hopefully of her case and should she recover from the effects of the operation she must remain at the hospital from four to six weeks. Her many friends are hoping to hear more favorable reports by the latter part of this week. Her son, Charles, left for Philadelphia at 10.30 o'clock last night.

Any person needing a piano, organ or sewing machine will do well to call on me at my residence at Mapleton Depot, Pa. I am prepared to sell you an organ, piano, or sewing machine on the instalment plan, at a very low rate per month. Lehr seven-octave, upright, piano sytle Organ, the most saleable and best constructed reed organ manufactured, and rapidly becoming the popular desire. I also have the Wilcox & White organ, the Worcester organ, and the celebrated White sewing machine. If you think of purchasing a piano, organ, or sewing machine it will pay you to learn my prices. These are all first-class instruments and are guaranteed by the manufacturer to be equal to any made.

D. M. COWHER, Agent.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Winter Tours to California, Florida and Other Points of Interest.

Some idea of the amount of traveling done by Americans as a people, and the comfort and luxury at their command, is gathered from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's announcement of its personally-conducted tours for 1893.

First comes a series to the Golden Gate, starting from New York, Philadelphia, and Harrisburg, February 8th, March 2nd, and March 29th, 1893. Tourists will travel by superbly-appointed special trains of Pullman drawing-room sleeping, dining, smoking and observation cars, under the supervision of a Tourist Agent and Chaperon.

Next in importance comes a series of five to Florida—January 31st, February 14th and 28th, March 14th and 28th. The first four admit of two whole weeks in the sunny South, while tickets for the fifth tour are good to return by regular trains until May 30th, 1893.

They will be conducted on the same general principles, and maintained at that high standard manifested on all Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally-conducted tours. For information and detailed itineraries now being prepared, apply to Ticket Agents or Tourist Agents, 849 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; or 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

Sale Register.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, 1892, A. W. Swope executor of the will of the late Rebecca Hughes, will offer at public sale a lot of ground of said deceased on the premises on Callowhill street, in the borough of Mapleton, having thereon erected a 1½ story frame house and other outbuildings. Also, 25 feet, fronting on Callowhill street, of above lot, next to Geo. McNerlin's property, and extending back, will be offered separately. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock; P. M.

SATURDAY, Nov. 26, Mrs. Julia B. Dell will offer at public sale at her residence in Mapleton, 1 3-horse power upright engine and boiler, milk shake machine, sausage grinder and stuffer, ice cream tubs, freezers, cans, dishes tables, oyster plates and chafing dishes, 1 range, 1 double-heating stove, beds, bedding, stands, tables, pails, ice tongs, cross-cut saw, etc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

MONDAY, December 5, S. S. Taylor and Geo. Taylor, administrators of the estate of Wm. Taylor, dec'd., will sell at the late residence of the deceased, in Springfield township, 1 horse, 3 milch cows, 2 young cattle, 3 hogs, two-horse wagon, sleds, plows, harrows, cider mill, gears, bridles, collars, lines, etc., wheat, rye, corn, hay and fodder, together with a lot of household goods. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

S. W. Kimmel, Saltillo, Pa., intending to quit farming, offers at private sale for three months the following property: 1 good mule, 1 good work horse, 1 colt, and a full outfit of farming implements. Also, his farm, situate in Cass township, 2½ miles from Saltille, on the road leading from Saltillo to Cassville, containing about 100 acres, 75 cleared. The buildings consist of large frame house, large frame barn and other necessary outbuildings. See bills.

Cassville.

M. Luther Stever is ill with typhoid fever.

John W. Chilcote last week struck a fine vein of coal at the Rocky Ridge coal mine.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held Friday evening at Mrs. S. A. Heaton's.

The members of the W. F. M. S. at Trough Creek will hold a public meeting on Saturday evening next. All are invited.

Rev. Shoemaker preached a very fine sermon on Sunday, followed by communion services.

Mrs. Wm. Gehrett continues very ill. This is the eighth week that she has been suffering intensely.

Mrs. Adelaide Bowman, who was poisoned last August, died on Wednesday and was buried Thursday at Cornelius cemetery.

Mr. Price, of Petersburg, and Miss Park, of Saltillo, were united in marriage by Rev. Burrows at the M. P. parsonage, this place.

Mrs. Belle Hessman, of Illinois, is visiting her father, Judge Clarkson, and her many friends in this locality, which she lett twenty-five years ago.

Howard Snyder, formerly of this place, but now of Bayard, W. Va., writes that work is plenty and times good in that section; also deer and other game in abundance.

Mount Union.

W. G. Ewing has put a new roof on his residence on Shirley street.

Geo. Schmittle is slowly recovering from a severe attack of chills and fever.

Miss Gussie Brodbeck, of Orbisonia, was the guest of friends in this place on Saturday.

Miss Agnes Fleming, of Shade Gap, was the guest of Geo. Schmittle, of the American House, over Sunday.

A number of our people embraced the opportunity of hearing Chaplain McCabe lecture at Huntingdon on Friday evening last.

C. T. Evans, of Eagle Foundry, at one time a teacher in the public schools of this place, was in town on business on Thursday last.

J. White Shaver's new house on Market street is rapidly nearing completion, and will be ready for occupancy in a few months.

W. W. Withington, who is employed in the war department at Washington, D. C., is spending his vacation in this town and vicinity.

Services will be held in the Presbyterian church on Thanksgiving evening. Rev. D. H. Campbell and Rev. Finney, of Orbisonia, will officiate.

Thanksgiving services will be held in the M. E. church on Thursday morning, the 24th inst. Rev. C. L. Benscoter will preach at 10.30 A. M.

Thos. McGowan has moved into the house on the corner of Market and Jefferson streets, vacated by H. A. Thompson, until his residence is completed.

E. G. Rex, of Mapleton, and A. D. Miller, of Grafton, returning from institute, stopped in town on their way to their respective homes on Saturday last.

An invoice of the beautiful arrived on Friday last to rapidly disappear under the rays of a warm sun, which came on Saturday last. The coasting business so far has not been a glorious success.

The Jennie Gehr missionary society of young people, connected with the M. E. church, will give an entertainment in the interest of the missionary cause on Thursday evening, the 24th inst. Admission free. An interesting and instructive program has been prepared.

Our democratic friends will celebrate the election this evening in the good old way. The Mapleton cornet band has been engaged to furnish the music as well as lead the parade which is to march through the principal streets of the town. John M. Bailey and H. W. Petriken, of Huntingdon, will be the orators of the evening.

Miss Alice Fields, oldest daughter of C. C. and Rebekah Fields, of Water street, died suddenly on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from acute inflammatory rheumatism, after an illness which dates from Wednesday, the 16th inst., aged 17 years, 6 months and 21 days. Her death, which was wholly unexpected, was a great shock to this community, and seems hardly to be realized. Her sudden demise is a source of exceeding sorrow to her family and many friends. The funeral services took place from the M. E. church, of which she has been a consistent member, with interment in the Odd Fellows' cemetery.

Trough Creek.

Five inches more of snow since our last.

Harry Greenland killed two turkeys in one day last week. Having had the pleasure of helping devour one we speak knowingly as we consider ourself a good judge. It was excellent. Harry is still at large.

I have been informed that dogs were after J. W. Wright's sheep one night recently and chased them out of the barnyard, but did not get any killed until they were routed and scared away. Somebody will have to pay dearly some of these days for his stubbornness in keeping a dog that is known to run and catch sheep. Is a man a good citizen who will do the like?

It is rather out of our bailiwick but we have been informed that our democratic friend, J. M. Oswalt, has had the good fortune to have a young democrat added to his household since the election of Mr. Cleveland. We shall not be surprised to hear that he calls him Grover. We are also informed that our republican friend, A. T. Coder, rejoices over a young daughter at his house. It is said he was so elated that he ordered an ax handle four feet two inches long. Who says the election is not having its effect?

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We mae this offer, because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic. Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Large size 50c. and $1.00

THE WEATHER

Is getting cooler now, and with the changes in the season coms changes in our business. Summer goods have given their place to

Heavier Weights

and we are not behind in meeting the demands. Our shelves are crowded with a full line of Fall and Winter goods, such as

Canton Flannels,

Mixed Flannels, Woolen Goods of all kinds, heavy Cotton and Woolen Underwear, &c., &c. Also, a complete line of

Hardware,

Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, and a full and complete stock of Groceries of all kinds. It will pay you to

Give us a Call.

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

Examine Yocum's

SCHOOL SHOES

Before Buying.

It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.

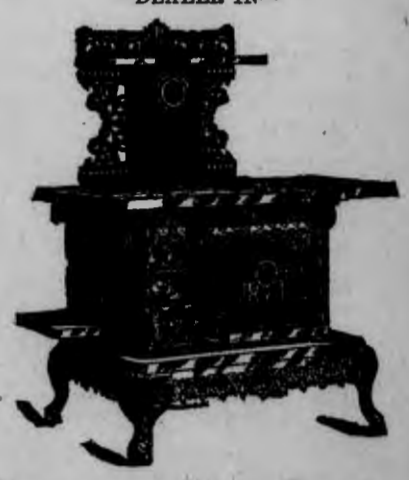
Geo W. Yocum,

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—



Stoves and Stove Repairs.

PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

Your Patronage Solicited.

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

WORK OF SECRETARY RUSK.

Aims and Achievements of the Agricultural Department.

Showing of Exports and Imports of Farm Products.

Secretary Rusk has sought to make his fourth and last annual report as head of the Department of Agriculture a valuable document, and has grouped together many interesting facts to show what a great agricultural people we are. He says we sent abroad last year $200,000,000 worth of products more than we had to import from foreign Nations, and eighty per cent. of these products were agricultural.

He shows an increase of 40,000,000 pounds of pork sent to countries which formerly excluded American pork and $40,000,000 value increase in our exports of live cattle. All this comes from the increased precautions to secure the healthfulness of American food products. The regulations enforced for the prevention of Texas fever alone have saved cattle growers more than three times the cost of running the whole department.

As to the suppression of the pleuro-pneumonia, the Secretary grows emphatic and eloquent. He again declares that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist in the United States. The result, he says, has been obtained at a cost less by $100,000 than was paid out by Great Britain during seven years as indemnity for slaughtered cattle alone. He also points out that the total loss to the cattle growers of Great Britain by this disease in deaths alone has amounted to not less than half a billion dollars, and that this is the only country in the world where the disease, having once gained a foothold, has been eradicated.

He explains why our wheat did not realize the big hopes raised by the short crops in various European countries in 1891 by saying that those anticipations of enhanced prices failed to take into account the changed conditions now surrounding the production and marketing of the world's wheat crop. "Taking the world throughout," he says, "the fat crops more than equalled the lean crops of 1891, so that there was actually more wheat grown in that year than in 1890. Even the exports from Russia, where famine existed in so large a section, and where exports were for a time prohibited, amounted to 105,000,000 bushels, nearly as much as the average of the past four years, and more than the average for the past ten years. The conditions which have at last overwhelmed cotton growers now confront wheat growers. Hence the American farmer must reduce the acreage, and so bring production down to the normal demand."

While insisting that Southern cotton growers must continue to reduce the acreage of cotton planted, he has some encouragement to offer them in the shape of new varieties of cotton seed. He has undertaken experiments with imported seed to secure the production of a home-grown cotton which will meet all the requirements for which Egyptian and other cottons are now imported. He also wants the United States to raise its own raw silk instead of sending $25,000,000 a year abroad for the raw material, and he thinks we might also save $67,000,000 a year which we now spend on imported fibres.

He has some hopes of getting the Germans to use our Indian corn. Many difficulties have attended the introduction of a new food heretofore generally regarded in Europe as not suitable for human consumption. A mixed corn and rye bread was found necessary to secure keeping qualities in a country where all bread is made and sold by the bakeries, and corn grinding machinery purchased in America is now in use in several mills in that country. One result is the maintenance of the price of corn in the face of largely increased exports, conditions which have heretofore always accompanied a great depreciation in price. The corn exports for 1890, the only year in which they have equalled those of the present year, brought the price down to a fraction under forty-two cents a bushel at the port of shipment, against a fraction over fifty-five cents per bushel this year, a difference aggregating on the exports of the past fiscal year not less than $10,000,000.

Secretary Rusk throws cold water on the rain makers. The experiments are being loyally made, as Congress directed, but the facts in his possession do not justify the anticipations formed by the believers in this method of artificial rain making.

As his last word, the Secretary expresses his profound appreciation of the cordial sympathy and broad intelligence with which the President has uniformly, throughout his Administration, heeded the needs of agriculture, and he predicts that the people of this country will learn to appreciate more and more the fact that the first Administration during which the Department of Agriculture held the rank of an Executive Department of the Government was presided over by the Chief Executive, who never failed to appreciate the importance of agriculture, its dignity, and its value to the country at large.

TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.

Several People Killed or Wounded and Much Damage Done at Redbud.

At 3:30 o'clock in the morning a tornado struck Redbud, Ill. It first demolished the Catholic church and school and the residence of Herman Drage. The German Lutheran church was next leveled to the ground. After destroying several barns and carrying away fences it next attacked the two-story stone residence of Peter Kendall and crumbled it to fragments. Mrs. Kendall was severely injured.

A large double brick house occupied by D. D. Perry as a dwelling, office, and composing room of the Redbud Democrat, was destroyed. The family were buried in the ruins, but managed to extricate themselves without serious injury. Peterson's agricultural warehouse was blown down, and fourteen other residences were destroyed.

The eleven-year-old son of Mrs. Jacob Koch was killed instantly and his mother was fatally injured. Others seriously injured are:

Mrs. Peter Karden, Mrs. Louis Boger, Julius Hohn, Mr. Heilman, Adden Starr, Miss Emma Crow, Mrs. John Manderfeldt, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Perry. Many of the people were left without clothing and shelterless, and the cold rain made their situation the more deplorable. The property lost was estimated at $100,000.

THE new Mannlicher rifle, used by Austria, fires 120 rounds a minute and is sighted at 2700 yards. It is of smaller bore than previous Mannlichers. The bullets have increased velocity, the weight of the cartridges is lessened and the recoil is reduced to the minimum. Though it pours out a storm of bullets it does not become too hot to handle.

NAVAL ENLISTMENTS.

Annual Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

Commodore Ramsay, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, says in his annual report that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, 4515 men and 830 apprentices were enlisted or re-enlisted in the navy, and 1061 men and 1469 boys, candidates for enlistment on board of the receiving ships, were rejected because of physical disqualifications. During the same time 3250 men and 325 apprentices were discharged, and 908 men and 333 apprentices deserted, most of them at home ports. Commodore Ramsay recommends that the necessary action be taken to effect a systematic reorganization of the entire personnel of the navy. The report estimates that $279,483 will be necessary for the maintenance of the Naval Academy during the year.

BANDITS ROB A BANK.

One Guarded the Cashier; the Other Made the Assistant Show the Way.

Two masked bandits entered the bank at Woodstock, Minn., at 8 o'clock at night and demanded of Cashier Perry and Assistant Cashier Craig that they open the vault.

One of the men took Perry in charge, while the other robber forced Craig to enter the vault.

The robber then helped himself to what he wanted, and the pair then left with their spoils, the police say $1000, but it was feared that the amount was far greater. A posse started in pursuit.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

47			
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice	$2 35	@	$2 37½
Medium, 1892, choice	2 05	@	2 10
Pea, 1892, choice	2 05	@	2 10
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2 75	@	2 85
Red kidney, poor to fair	—	@	—
Lima, Cal., per bush	2 05	@	2 10
Green peas, 1892, per bbl	—	@	1 75
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	28½	@	29
St. & Penn., firsts	28	@	28
Western, firsts	27	@	29
Western, seconds	23	@	25
Western, thirds	20	@	22
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	25	@	27
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	22	@	24
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	20	@	21
Welsh tubs, extras	25	@	26
Welsh tubs, 1sts	22	@	24
Welsh tubs, 2ds	20	@	21
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	22	@	24
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	18	@	20
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	—	@	—
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	16½	@	17
W. Factory, seconds	15½	@	16
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	14½	@	15
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy	—	@	10⅝
Full cream, colored, fancy	10⅝	@	10¾
Full cream, good to prime	9½	@	10
Part skims, choice	6½	@	7
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	6
Part skims, common	3	@	3½
Full skims	1	@	2
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	28
Western—Fresh, fancy	—	@	27
Fresh, prime	22	@	25
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Red sorts, bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Baldwin, per bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Greening, per bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Pears, Bartlett, per bush	—	@	—
Seckel, per bbl	—	@	—
Common cooking, per bbl	—	@	—
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb.	15	@	20
Up river, Niagara, 5 lb.	11	@	18
Up river, Concord, 5 lb.	10	@	11
Peaches, Jersey, extra, basket	—	@	—
Poor to fair	—	@	—
Plums, up river, per crate	—	@	—
State, 10 lb basket	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl.	3 00	@	8 00
HOPS.			
State—1892, fair to choice	21	@	22
1891, prime	23	@	24
1891, common to good	18	@	22
Old odds	5	@	9
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	—	@	10½
Western, per lb	10	@	10½
Spring Chickens, local, lb	10	@	11
Westtern per lb	—	@	—
Roosters, old, per lb	6	@	6½
Turkeys, per lb	10	@	12
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	60	@	85
Southern, per pair	55	@	75
Geese, Western, per pair	1 25	@	1 50
Southern, per pair	—	@	—
Pigeons, per pair	25	@	35
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys—Young, per lb	13	@	14
Old mixed weights	13	@	14
Toms, fair to prime	—	@	—
Chickens—Phila., per lb	12	@	16
L. I. broilers	—	@	—
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	—	@	—
Western, per lb	10	@	10½
Ducks—Western, per lb	9	@	12
Eastern, per lb	16	@	—
Spring, L. I., per lb	17	@	—
Geese—Spring Eastern, per lb	18	@	—
Squabs—Dark, per doz	1 25	@	1 50
Light, per doz	2 50	@	2 75
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, per bbl	2 00	@	2 12
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2 00	@	2 12
Jersey, inferior, per bbl.	1 62	@	1 87
L. I., in bulk, per bbl.	—	@	2 25
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	4 00	@	7 00
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl.	2 25	@	2 75
Eastern, red, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
State, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Squash—Marrow, per barrel	1 50	@	1 75
Cucumbers, pickles, per 1000	—	@	—
Long Island, per 1000	—	@	—
Tomatoes, per crate	1 00	@	2 00
Lima beans, fair to prime, bag	—	@	—
Egg plant, Jersey, per bbl.	—	@	—
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl.	2 50	@	2 75
South Jersey, per bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Celery, near by, doz. bunches	1 00	@	1 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@	4 35
Patents	4 50	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	76
Rye—State	56	@	60
Barley—Two-rowed State	60	@	65
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	—	@	—
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	37
Mixed Western	35½	@	36½
Hay—Good to Choice	60	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	50	@	65
Lard—City Steam	—	@	9.10c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed	5½	@	8¼
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	50 00
Calves, City dressed	8	@	11½
Sheep, per 100 lbs	2 87½	@	5 00
Lambs, per lb	5	@	5¾
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	5 95	@	6 00
Dressed	7	@	8¼

SURRENDER AT HOMESTEAD.

The Amalgamated Association Gives Up the Long Fight.

Review of the Causes and Incidents of the Strike.

After a weary strike of twenty weeks the Carnegie mills in Homestead, Penn., were formally declared open by the Amalgamated Association. Directly and indirectly about a score of lives have been sacrificed. During the last week there had been many breaks in the ranks of the locked-out men.

These had become so serious that the greater part of the men had applied for their old places, and were anxious and willing to return at once. Several closed meetings of the Amalgamated Association had been held during the week, and before adjourning after the laborers had gone back, another conference was called for at 10 o'clock a. m.

The men were instructed to come prepared to take decisive action, and when the the motion was put whether the strike be continued or the mills be declared open and the men at liberty to apply for their old places without interference from the association, the question was soon decided.

The meeting was presided over by Vice-President W. A. Carney. Secretary J. C. Kilgallon, Assistant Secretary Stephen Madden, and Assistant President P. H. McEvoy, of the National Council, were present, and made short addresses. They did not urge the men to vote either way. Several of the steel workers made speeches, but the opinions expressed varied, the spirit of resistance not being dead.

The motion to call off the strike and declare the mill open was carried, 101 to 94. This was sufficient, and the will of the majority ruled. A few speeches defending the attitude of the association toward the men were made by the officials and the meeting adjourned. The men hurried to their homes, and few of them were seen about the town during the afternoon.

A prominent member of the association was seen at his house in the afternoon. His grate was piled high with burning pamphlets. Pointing to them he said:

"I have no more use for them. They contain the laws and rules of the Amalgamated Association, and I have taken this means to be rid of them. I hardly think the Amalgamated lodges will be continued here, as nothing can be derived from membership in it. A potent fact in losing the strike was that too many of our men returned to work, and this helped the company to get its mills into working order. It was not the company, but our own men that lost the strike."

Secretary Kilgallon, in speaking of the action taken during the morning, said. "The men have made a brave fight and the association did all it could to help them. When it was hopeless to fight longer we thought it useless to unnecessarily sacrifice the men and exhaust the reserve funds of the association."

The more conservative men of Homestead were not surprised at the action. Citizens, without exception, expressed great satisfaction that the end had come and that Homestead could once more settle down.

The change is heartily appreciated by the business men. The general impression is that, with the exception of those blacklisted, the men will ultimately get places, though many may have to wait for some time.

It is almost impossible to give figures on the cost of the strike, but conservative estimates place it at about $10,000,000. Of this about $2,500,000 were in wages to the men. The firm's loss is thought to be two or three times that. The direct cost of the troops was nearly half a million. The indirect loss has been very large indeed.

This contest was brought on by a demand for a reduction of wages of about 33⅓ per cent. on certain classes of work in the open hearth departments, Nos. 1 and 2 mills, and in the 119-inch and thirty-two-inch plate mills. This reduction directly affected only about 325 out of the 3800 men in the works, but the others about 10,000 men took up the matter as a common cause through sympathy and agreed to stand by the men interested in case of a strike.

The scale expired under which they were working on June 30. The company wanted the Amalgamated Association, which controlled the workmen in the mills, to sign the scale at the reduction. The scale was to be renewed on January 1 instead of July 1. The association refused, and the men threatened to strike should the request for the existing scale not be granted before July.

On June 30 the company locked out all men before they had the opportunity to strike. The wages question was soon lost sight of and the contest for the recognition of organized labor followed. On the dawn of July 6 the famous battle took place between the workmen on the mill property and the Pinkerton force attempting to land and take possession of the mill.

Then followed the trying times at Homestead, the reign of the Advisory Board, the scenes of lawlessness, the calling out of the troops, their long and trying stay, the shooting of Mr. Frick by Berkman, the departure of the troops, the arrest of the Homsteaders, the beginning of their trials, and now the ending of the strike.

According to Superintendent Wood, of the Homestead works, not more than 800 or 900 of the total number of old employes will be able to secure employment. Before the last break there were left in Homestead about 2800 of the original 3800 men who were locked out. Of these 2800 men 2200 were mechanics and laborers and 600 Amalgamated Association men.

BLOWN TO DEATH.

Five Killed by a Boiler Explosion on the Reading Road.

A frightful boiler explosion occurred on the Reading road a short distance above Schulkill Haven, Penn., about midnight. Five men were killed and several injured. The killed were: Engineer William Cowey, Fireman C. J. C. Mackey, William Moyer, engineer; Henry Allison, Conductor Kendrick.

Michael Dobbins, a brakeman, was badly injured.

The engine had just finished making a shift and coupled up to a train. The moment the steam was applied the explosion followed. Cowey was hurled against the rocks and every bone in his body was crushed. Moyer was hurled 100 yards away into a field. The others lay near the wreck.

The engine was No. 563 and belonged to the freight trade. On Sunday she was put on the coal trade, and at the time of the accident was on her way to Palo Alto. The locomotive is a complete wreck.

Cowey and Moyer belonged to another crew, and were deadheading it home to Palo Alto. The other victims belonged to the engine which exploded. Some of the dead are mutilated almost beyond recognition.

Native African Ironmasters.

The Balubans, as the natives of the Muansanyomma district of Central Africa are styled, enjoy an excellent local reputation as ironworkers. They find their crude material in the form of bog iron ore on the surface of the land. It rarely happens that digging to an appreciable depth is necessary. Their smelting furnaces, which are consturcted of clay, are from 6 to 10 feet high, from 40 to 60 inches in diameter at the base, and conical in shape. The ore is tipped into the furnace from above; the charcoal, on the other hand, is introduced into basin-like side openings, which also receive a continuous air blast, while the iron and slag are removed from the bottom of the furnace about every eight or twelve hours, according to the degree of heat obtained.

The forge is a circular building, some 16 feet in diameter, with a pointed roof and open sides. At a distance it might be taken for a park band stand. In the centre of this hut is the fire, which is maintained in constant activity by means of a unique pair of bellows, which merit a special description. They consist of a block of wood, generally 20 inches long, hollowed out and fitted with a funnel head made of clay. At the lower end are two orifices, over which skins are stretched. Motion is imparted to the instrument by the action of two small rods. The hammer is of solid iron; the tongs are marvels of simplicity—to wit, a bent palm branch. An iron wedge driven into a timber bole serves as an anvil.

The recollections of the Balubans carry them back to the time when they wrought metals with stone tools. Some of the natives are comparatively artistic workers. Very fine axes, tastefully inlaid with copper, are produced. Strikes among these swarthy artificers, it should be noted, are of comparatively rare occurrence, probably owing to the fact that the malcontents invariably have their heads lopped off and their skins placed on one side for patching or, in case of need, entirely recovering the aforesaid curious bellows.—[London Iron.

A Strange Funeral Dress.

Many charming costumes were worn at the funeral of Lord Tennyson. Of course most of the mourners and friends inside the Abbey wore black, and bright colors were also avoided by many of the ladies outside. Soft mauves and grays of almost every imaginable shade were worn; velvet pansies and jet ornaments in hats and bonnets, and not a single "fast" or startling costume.

But, stay—this is not quite correct, for did there not sail through the subdued crowd toward the Embankment a woman whose garb was a startling illustration of how not to dress, and, above all, how not to dress on occasions such as that which made the eyes and heart of the world turn toward Westminster Abbey at noon?

The attire of the person in question was as follows: Light gray trailing skirt, loose blue coat lined with a loud tartan, open front thrown back beyond the shoulders; a toque of brightest scarlet stuck at the back of her head, and rising from its front a bunch of stiff black quills, six inches high and pointing straight toward the sky.

Average Size of Flocks.

An authority in a valued exchange put the average Ohio flock at 35 head; of the flocks of Michigan only 21.

It is usual to look to the Southern States to find enormous slaughter of sheep and startling dog statistics, but Massachusetts has been reported, and without waiting to hear from the regions, we give that state the first premium on dogs. Massachusetts has 88,000 dogs and 45,000 sheep. The census gives the dogs a value of $10 each. The United States Department of Agriculture gives the value of sheep per head under one year old, $3.45; over one year old, $4.03. If anybody doubts whether intelligence and dogs lack affinity they need doubt no more.—[American Farmer.

Not what He was Intended for.

"Do you see that remarkably tall young man over there, Miss Keenwit? Well, he was originally intended for the church."

"Indeed! I should have supposed him to have been intended for the steeple."—[Exchange.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE HEALTH ALPHABET.

All healthy folks are active and bright,
Be sure to go to bed early each night.
Children, be careful, and keep dry feet—
Damp shoes are neither healthful nor neat.
Eat slowly, and choose the simplest food—
Fresh fruit is dainty, and tempting, and good.
Garments should never be worn too tight—
Hats should always be airy and light.
If you would be happy and healthy and gay,
Just stay in the sunshine the live-long day.
Keep your heart pure and your temper sweet;
Let your dress and your home be always neat.
Many have died from lack of pure air.
No child can keep well without constant care.
Old rags and trash should never be kept—
People thrive best in a house well-swept.
Quick motion brings to boys and girls
Red cheeks, bright eyes, and dancing curls.
See that the water you drink is pure,
'Tis better than coffee or tea, I assure.
Use all your wits to prevent mistakes;
Very sad are troubles they often make.
Walk every day as much as you can;
X-ercise makes the strong woman or man.
Your health is your wealth, and well worth pain—
Zeal in its care is never in vain.

—[E. A. Matthews, in American Cultivator.

AN AMUSING PET.

It was the smallest woodchuck I had ever seen, not much larger than a large rat. Its head and shoulders were so large in proportion to the body as to give it a comical look. It could not walk about yet, and had never before been above ground. Every moment or two it would whistle cheerily, as the old one does when safe in its den and the farm dog is fiercely baying outside. We took the youngster home and my little boy was delighted over the prospect of having a tame woodchuck.

We captured them all, and the young family was again united. How these poor, half-famished creatures did lay hold of the spoon when they got a taste of the milk! One could not help laughing. Their little shining black paws were so handy and so smooth; they seemed as if enclosed in kid gloves. They throve well upon milk, and then upon milk and clover. But after the novelty of the thing had worn off, the boy found he had encumbered himself with serious duties in assuming the position of foster-mother to this large family; so he gave them all away but one, the first one captured, which had outstripped all the others in growth. This soon became a very amusing pet, but it always protested when handled, and always objected to confinement.

I should mention that the cat had a kitten about the age of the chuck, and she had more milk than the kitten could dispose of; the chuck, when we first got him, was often placed in the nest with the kitten, and was regarded by the cat as tenderly as her own, and allowed to nurse freely. Thus a friendship sprang up between the kitten and the woodchuck, which lasted as long as the latter lived. They would play together precisely like two kittens; clinch and tumble about and roll upon the grass in a very amusing manner.

Finally the woodchuck took up his abode under the floor of the kitchen, and gradually relapsed into a half-wild state. He would permit no familiarity from any one save the kitten, but each day they would have a turn or two at their old games of rough-and-tumble. The chuck was now over half grown, and procured his own living. One day the dog, who had all along looked upon him with a jealous eye, encountered him too far from cover, and his career ended then and there.—[New York Advertiser.

A Novel Garden.

An interesting flower garden of Paris is a genuine clock, which accurately shows the time, and clearly sounds the hours and half hours. The dial is a circular plot of ground about thirty feet in diameter, on which plants contrasting in colors are so arranged as to cause the hour figures, minute-marks and ornamental designs to stand out as plainly as those on an ordinary clock-face. The hour and minute hands which move over this dial are also covered with growing plants. The mechanism, driven by a little stream of water, is entirely concealed underground, leaving in view only the useful and highly ornamental floral arrangement.—[Trenton (N. J.) American.

Dried bananas, nicely put up in boxes similar to figs and prunes, find favor with English vegetarians.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Golden Calf."

TEXT: "*And he took the calf which they had made and burnt it in the fire, and ground it to powder and strewed it upon the water and made the children of Israel drink of it.*"—Exodus xxxii., 20.

People will have a God of some kind, and they prefer one of their own making. Here come the Israelites, breaking off their golden earrings, the men as well as the women, for in those times there were masculine as well as feminine decorations. Where did they get these beautiful gold earrings, coming up as they did from the desert? Oh, they "borrowed" them from the Egyptians when they left Egypt. These earrings are piled up into a pyramid of glitterings beauty. "Any more earrings to bring?" says Aaron. None. Fire is kindled, the earrings are melted and poured into a mold, not of an eagle or a war charger, but of a calf; the gold cools off, the mold is taken away, and the idol is set upon its four legs.

An altar is built in front of the shining calf. Then the people throw up their arms and gyrate and shriek and dance mightily and worship. Moses has been six weeks on Mount Sinai, and he comes back and hears the howling and sees the dancing of these golden calf fanatics, and he loses his patience, and he takes the two plates of stone on which were written the Ten Commandments and flings them so hard against a rock that they split all to pieces. When a man gets mad he is very apt to break all the Ten Commandments.

Moses rushes in, and he takes this calf god and throws it into a hot fire until it is melted all out of shape, and then pulverizes it—not by the modern appliance of nitromuriatic acid, but by the ancient appliance of niter, or by the old fashioned file. He makes for the people a most nauseatiug draft. He takes this pulverized golden calf and throws it into the only brook which is accessible, and the people are compelled to drink of that brook or not drink at all. But they did not drink all the glittering stuff thrown on the surface. Some of it flows on down the surface of the brook to the river, and then flows on down the river to the sea, and the sea takes it up and bears it to the mouth of all the rivers, and when the tides set back the remains of this golden calf are carried up into the Hudson and the East River, and the Thames and the Clyde and the Tiber, and men go out and they skim the glittering surface, and they bring it ashore, and they make another golden calf, and California and Australia break off their golden earrings to augment the pile, and in the fires of financial excitement and struggle all these these things are melted together, and while we stand looking and wondering what will come of it, lo! we find that the golden calf of Israelitish worship has become the golden calf of European and American worship.

I shall describe to you the god spoken of in the text, his temple, his altar of sacrifice, the music that is made in his temple, and then the final breaking up of the whole congregation of idolaters.

Put aside this curtain and you see the golden calf of modern idolatry. It is not like other idols, made out of stocks or stones, but it has an ear so sensitive that it can hear the whispers on Wall street and Third street and State street, and the footfalls in the Bank of England, and the flutter of a Frenchman's heart on the Bourse. It has an eye so keen that it can see the rust on the farm of Michigan wheat, and the insect in the Maryland peach orchard, and the trampled grain under the hoof of the Russian war charger.

It is so mighty that it swings any way it will the world's shipping. It has its foot on all the merchantmen and the steamers. It started the American civil war, and under God stopped it, and it decided the Turko-Russian contest. One broker in September, 1869, in New York, shouted, "One hundred and sixty for a million!" and the whole continent shivered. This golden calf of the text has its right front foot in New York, its left front foot in Chicago, its right back foot in Charleston, its left back foot in New Orleans, and when it shakes itself it shakes the world. Oh, this is a mighty god—the golden calf of the world's worship!

But every god must have its temple, and this golden calf of the text is no exception. Its temple is vaster than St. Paul's of the English, and St. Peter's of the Italians, and the Alhambra of the Spaniards, and the Parthenon of the Greeks, and the Taj Mahal of the Hindoos, and all the other cathedrals put together. Its pillars are grooved and fluted with gold, and its ribbed riches are hovering gold, and its chandeliers are descending gold, and its floors are tessellated gold, and its vaults are crowded heaps of gold, and its spires and domes are soaring gold, and its organ pipes are resounding gold, and its pedals are tramping gold, and its stops pulled out are flashing gold, while standing at the head of the temple, as the presiding deity, are the hoofs and shoulders and eyes and ears and nostrils of the calf of gold.

Further, every god must have not only its temple, but its altar of sacrifice, and this golden calf of the text is no exception. Its altar is not made out of stone, as other altars, but out of counting room desks and fireproof safes, and it is a broad, a long, a high altar. The victims sacrificed on it are innumerable. What does this god care about the groans and struggles of the victims before it! With cold, metallic eye it looks on and yet lets them suffer. Oh, heaven and earth, what an altar! What a sacrifice of body, mind and soul! The physical health of a great multitude is flung on this sacrificed altar. They cannot sleep, and they take chloral and morphine and intoxicants.

Some of them struggle in a nightmare of stocks, and at 1 o'clock in the morning suddenly rise up shouting: "A thousand shares of railroad stock—one hundred and eight and a half, take it!" until the whole family is affrighted, and the speculators fall back on their pillows and sleep until they are awakened again by a "corner" or a sudden "rise" in something else. Their nerves gone, their digestion gone, their brain gone—they die. The clergyman comes in and reads the funeral service: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." Mistake. They do not "die in the Lord"—the golden calf kicked them!

The trouble is when men sacrifice themselves on this altar suggested in the text they not only sacrifice themselves, but they sacrifice their families. If a man by an ill course is determined to go to perdition, I suppose you will have to let him go; but he puts his wife and children in an equipage that is the amazement of the avenues, and the driver lashes the horses into two whirlwinds, and the spokes flash in the sun, and the golden headgear of the harness gleams, until Black Calamity takes the bits of the horses and stops them, and shouts to the luxurious occupants of the equipage, "Get out!" They get out. They get down. That husband and father flung his family so hard they never got up again. There was the mark on them for life—the mark of a split hoof—the death dealing hoof of the golden calf.

Solomon offered in one sacrifice, on one occasion, twenty-two thousand oxen and one hundred and twenty thousand sheep; but that was a tame sacrifice compared with the multitude of men who are sacrificing themselves on this altar of the golden calf, and sacrificing their families with them. The soldiers of General Havelock in India walked literally ankle deep in the blood of the "house of massacre," where two hundred women and children had been slain by the Sepoys; but the blood around about this altar of the golden calf flows up to the knee, flows to the girdle, flows to the shoulder, flows to the lip. Great God of heaven and earth, have mercy! The golden calf has none.

Still the degrading worship goes on, and the devotees kneel and kiss the dust, and count their golden beads, and cross themselves with the blood of their own sacrifice. The music rolls on under the arches; it is made of clinking silver and clinking gold and the rattling specie of the banks and brokers' shops and the voices of all the exchanges. The soprano of the worship is carried by the timid voices of men who have just begun to speculate, while the deep bass rolls out from those who for ten years of iniquity have been doubly damned. Chorus of voices rejoicing over what they have made. Chorus of voices wailing over what they have lost.

The temple of which I speak stands open day and night, and there is the glittering god with his four feet on broken hearts, and there is the smoking altar of sacrifice, new victims every moment on it, and there are the kneeling devotees, and the doxology of the worship rolls on, while death stands with moldy and skeleton arm beating time for the chorus—"More! more! more!"

Some people are very much surprised at the actions of folk on the Stock Exchange, Indeed it is a scene sometimes that paralyzes description, and is beyond the imagination of any one who has never looked in. What snapping of finger and thumb and wildest gesticulation, and raving like hyenas, and stamping like buffaloes, and swaying to and fro, and running one upon another and deafening uproar until the President of the exchange strikes with his mallet four or five times, crying, "Order! order!" And the astonished spectator goes out into the fresh air feeling that he has escaped from pandemonium. What does it all mean? I will tell you what it means. The devotees of every heathen temple cut themselves to pieces and yell and gyrate. This vociferation and gyration of the Stock exchange is all appropriate. This is the worship of the golden calf.

But my text suggests that this worship must be broken up, as the behavior of Moses in my text indicated. There are those who say that this golden calf spoken of in my text was hollow, and merely plated with gold; otherwise, they say, Moses could not have carried it. I do not know that, but somehow, perhaps by the assistance of his friends, he takes up this golden calf, which is an insult to God and man, and throws it into the fire, and it is melted, and then it comes out and is cooled off, and by some chemical appliance, or by an old fashioned file, it is pulverized, and it is thrown into the brook, and as a punishment the people are compelled to drink the nauseating stuff.

So, my hearers, you may depend upon it that God will burn and He will grind to pieces the golden calf of modern idolatry, and He will compel the people in their agony to drink it. If not before, it will be so on the last day. I know not where the fire will begin, whether at the Battery or Central Park, whether at Brooklyn Bridge or at Bushwick, whether at Shoreditch, London or West End, but it will be a very hot blaze. All the Government securities of the United States and Great Britain will curl up in the first blast. All the money, safes and depositing vaults will melt under the first touch. The sea will burn like tinder, and the shipping will be abandoned forever. The melted gold in the broker's window will burst through the melted window glass and into the street, but the flying population will not stop to scoop it up.

The cry of "Fire" from the mountain will be answered by the cry of "Fire" in the plain. The conflagration will burn out from the continent toward the sea, and then burn in from the sea toward the land. New York and London with one cut of the red scythe of destruction will go down. Twenty-five thousand miles of conflagration! The earth will wrap itself round and round in shrouds of flame and lie down to perish. What then will become of your golden calf? Who then so poor as to worship it? Melted or between the upper and the nether millstone of falling mountains ground to powder. Dagon down. Moloch down. Juggernaut down. Golden calf down.

But, my friends, every day is a day of judgment, and God is all the time grinding to pieces the golden calf. Merchants of Brooklyn and New York and London, what is the characteristic of this time in which we live? "Bad," you say. Professional men, what is the characteristic of the times in which we live? "Bad," you say. Though I should be in a minority of one, I venture the opinion that these are the best times we have had, for the reason that God is teaching the world as never before that old fashioned honesty is the only thing that will stand. We have learned as never before that forgeries will not pay; that the spending of fifty thousand dollars on country seats and a palatial city residence, when there are only thirty thousand dollars income, will not pay; that the appropriation of trust funds to our own private speculation will not pay.

We had a great national tumor in the shape of fictitious prosperity. We called it national enlargement. Instead of calling it enlargement we might better have called it a swelling. It has been a tumor, and God is cutting it out—has cut it out—and the nation will get well and will come back to the principles of our fathers and grandfathers, when twice three made six instead of sixty, and when the apples at the bottom of the barrel were just as good as the apples on the top of the barrel, and a silk handkerchief was not half cotton, and a man who wore a five dollar coat paid for was more honored than a man who wore a fifty dollar coat not paid for.

The golden calf of our day, like the one of the text, is very apt to be made out of borrowed gold. These Israelites of the text borrowed the earrings of the Egyptians and then melted them into a god. That is the way the golden calf is made nowadays. A great many housekeepers, not paying for the articles they get, borrow of the grocer, and the baker, and the butcher, and the dry goods seller. Then the retailer borrows of the wholesale dealer. Then the wholesale dealer borrows of the capitalist, and we borrow and borrow and borrow until the community is divided into two classes—those who borrow and those who are borrowed of—and after awhile the capitalist wants his money and he rushes upon the wholesale dealer, and the wholesale dealer wants his money and he rushes upon the retailer, and the retailer wants his money and he rushes upon the consumer, and we all go down together.

There is many a man in this day who rides in a carriage and owes the blacksmith for the tire, and the wheelwright for the wheel, and the trimmer for the curtain, and the driver for unpaid wages, and the harness maker for the bridle, and the furrier for the robe, while from the tip of the carriage tongue clear back to the tip of the shawl fluttering out of the back of the vehicle everything is paid for by notes that have been three times renewed.

It is this temptation to borrow and borrow and borrow that keeps the people everlastingly praying to the golden calf for help, and just at the minute they expect the help the golden calf treads on them. The judgments of God, like Moses in the text, will rush in and break up this worship; and I say, let the work go on until every man shall learn to speak truth with his neighbor, and those who make engagements shall feel themselves bound to keep them, and when a man who will not repent of his business iniquity, but goes on wishing to satiate his cannibal appetite by devouring widows' houses, shall by the law of the land be compelled to exchange his mansion for Sing Sing. Let the golden calf perish!

But, my friends, if we have made this world our god, when we come to die we will see our idol demolished. How much of this world are you going to take with you into the next? Will you have two pockets—one in each side of your shroud? Will you cushion your coffin with bonds and mortgages and certificates of stock? Ah, no! The ferryboat that crosses this Jordan takes no baggage—nothing heavier than a spirit. You may perhaps take five hundred dollars with you two or three miles, in the shape of funeral trappings, to Greenwood, but you will have to leave them there. It would not be safe for you to lie down there with a gold watch or a diamond ring; it would be a temptation to the pillagers.

Ah, my friends, if we have made this world our god, when we die we will see our idol ground to pieces by our pillow, and we will have to drink it in bitter regrets for the wasted opportunities of a lifetime. Soon we will be gone. Oh, this is a fleeting world; it is a dying world! A man who had worshiped it all his days, in his dying moment described himself when he said, "Fool! fool! fool!"

I want you to change temples, and to give up the worship of this unsatisfying and cruel god for the service of the Lord Jesus Christ. Here is the gold that will never crumble. Here are securities that will never fail. Here are banks that will never break. Here is an altar on which there has been one sacrifice once for all. Here is a God who will comfort you when you are in trouble, and soothe you when you are sick, and save you when you die.

When your parents have breathed their last, and the old, wrinkled and trembling hands can no more be put upon your head for a blessing, He will be to you father and mother both, giving you the defense of the one and the comfort of the other, and when your children go away from you, the sweet darlings, you will not kiss them good by forever. He only wants to hold them for you a little while. He will give them back to you again, and He will have them all waiting for you at the gates of eternal welcome.

Oh, what a God He is! He will allow you to come so close this morning that you can put your arms around His neck, while He in response will put His arms around your neck, and all the windows of heaven will be holsted to let the redeemed look out and see the spectacle of a rejoicing father and returned prodigal locked in glorious embrace. Quit worshiping the golden calf, and bow this day before Him in whose presence we must all appear when the world has turned to ashes and the scorched parchment of the sky shall be rolled together like an historic scroll.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE working men of Belgium are shouting for universal suffrage.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND people are employed in the Chicago cattle yards.

LONDON theatres employ regularly about twelve thousand people every day in the week.

ABOUT one hundred iron mines are at present in operation in the Lake Superior districts.

CHICAGO printers are alarmed at the prospect of a gigantic influx of members of the craft into that city.

LOUISE MICHEL, the French anarchist, has been engaged to address workingmen's conferences in Chicago.

AN agitation is on foot to establish an eight-hour working day for the building trades in Pittsburg, Penn.

IN England there are 6,000,000 spindles still at work on full time; 750,000 on short time and 12,600,000 are stopped.

M. M. GARLAND succeeded William Weiche as President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

THE Annual Convention of the Potters' National Trade Assembly, Knights of Labor, will be held next January, in Trenton, N. J.

THIRTY per cent. of the engineers and workmen in the steel, iron, tin plate and shipbuilding industries of Great Britain are out of work.

THE maximum number of men employed at the London docks in one day is 17,930, but those regularly competing for the work number over 22,000.

THE labor organizations of Leipzig, Germany, have established a legal bureau, where the members of the affiliated unions may get legal advice free of charge.

GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY, in his annual address to the Knights of Labor Convention at St. Louis, Mo., favored the exclusion of foreigners of a certain class for a period of ten years.

A NEW YORK conductor proposes that railroad employes subscribe $1 per month each to a fund to be invested in railroad stocks with the view of giving the men a voice in the management.

CHIEF ARTHUR says that during the twenty-eight years of its association life, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has distributed $3,000,000 to the widows and families of deceased members.

THE latest trades-union development in London is the formation of a domestic servants' union. Seven hundred servants have already joined, and the number of possible members in London is estimated at 240,000.

THERE is being formed at St. Louis an international organization of railway employes which will admit any railroad employe from the trackmen up, and which proposes to absorb all the present railway brotherhoods.

FUNERAL ON BICYCLES.

Novel Way a Cycler Chose to be Carried to the Grave.

A funeral on bicycles took place, a few days ago, at Redditch, England. C. James, Captain of the Redditch Town Cycling Club died, and just before his death requested that his body should be conveyed to the cemetery on bicycles. The coffin was laid upon a platform draped in black and erected on four bicycles, four men in the uniform of the club acting as bearers. Preceding the coffin was a contingent of the members of the club, all riding their wheels.

THE payment of the annuity to flood orphans was made at Johnstown, Penn., a few days ago, when $20,000 was distributed. Each orphan under sixteen years of age was paid $75. There are 271 of them.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 27.

Lesson Text: "The Apostles Turning to the Gentiles," Acts xiii., 44-52; xiv., 1-7—Golden Text: Acts xiii., 47—Commentary.

44. "And the next Sabbath day came almost the whole city together to hear the word of God." The apostles had, no doubt, spoken to many in private through the week, and those who had heard the preceding Sabbath had not been quiet about the wondrous resurrection story, and the consequent great redemption so fully and freely proclaimed. It became the talk of the town, and an immense congregation assembled, not to hear the wisdom nor the oratory of the apostles, but to hear the word of God.

45. Such manifest working of the Holy Spirit could not but provoke the adversary to envy and blasphemy. Compare Acts v., 33; vii., 54. If none of the religious people of a community are stirred to talk against the preaching it is an evidence either that they are all wonderfully in sympathy with Christ, or that the preaching lacks salt (II Tim. iii., 12; Col. iv., 6).

46 "To the Jew first" was the principle acted upon in all apostolic preaching (Rom. i., 16), then to the Gentiles. Man has the power of receiving or putting from him this great gift of everlasting life which God has provided at such infinite cost, but if any one judges himself unworthy of life, it is equal to judging himself worthy of death (John iii., 36; Rom. ii., 4, 5).

47. Paul's commission was to bear the name of the Lord not only before the children of Israel, but before the Gentiles (Acts ix., 15), and he quotes from Isa. xlix., 6, concerning Israel's Messiah, called the Servant of the Lord. "I will also give thee for a light to the Gentiles, that thou mayest be My salvation unto the end of the earth." While the mystery of the church is not revealed in the Old Testament (Eph. iii., 5, 6), the calling of the Gentile Nations after Israel shall have been converted is an oft repeated fact; and yet Paul seems to gather from this passage something concerning his mission to the Gentiles.

48. The Gentiles gave heed to the message, and by receiving the word of the Lord they glorified it and were made glad, and as many as were ordained to eternal life believed. Not all are now given to Christ, but all who are given shall come (John vi., 37), and whosoever will may come (Rev. xxii., 17), sure that none will be cast out. This is the time of salvation for the elect church, after which shall come the salvation of Israel, and then of all Nations (Acts xv., 14-17.)

49. "And the Word of the Lord was published throughout the region." This is the work of the church and of every individual member of it, to proclaim everywhere a full and free redemption through the death and resurrection of Jesus that all may hear, that so from all the elect church may be gathered. Her song indicates that she is to be made up of believers from all parts of the earth (Rev. v., 9.)

50. How little these honorable women and chief men thought that by this conduct they were declaring themselves against God and His Christ. When the seventy were sent out Jesus said, "He that despiseth you despiseth Me, and he that despiseth Me despiseth Him that sent Me" (Luke x., 16). But this rough wind would work God's glory by scattering yet more the precious seed. "Surely the wrath of man shall praise Thee" (Ps. lxxvi., 10).

51. "But they shook off the dust of their feet against them, and came unto Iconium." Compare chapter xviii., 6, and see their instructions in Mark vi., 11; Luke ix., 5. It is our privilege to proclaim the glad tidings, to make known the love of God, to offer to all in His name eternal life, eternal redemption; and while expecting that some will receive it, quietly leave results to God.

52. "And the disciples were filled with joy and with the Holy Ghost." All that we are called upon to bear for the sake of Christ and His truth should be borne cheerfully, for He has taught us to be exceeding glad, and leap for joy, under such circumstances (Math. v., 10-12; Luke vi., 22, 23). We are told that "For the joy sat before Him, He endured the cross" (Heb. xii., 2); and it is written that the worthiest of Heb. xi, were sustained by the joys before them. See especially verses 10, 16, 20, 26. Consider also Rom. viii., 18; I Pet. iv., 12, 13.

Chapter xiv., 1. Having passed on to Iconium, we find them as usual first among the Jews, and so speaking that a great multitude of both Jews and Gentiles believed. The key to this must be found in the last verse; they were filled with the Holy Spirit. Why may not such promises as these be true of us and in us in these days?

2. Again the enemy is stirred and it is manifest that the devil is losing some of his subjects. It should give us great encouragement when the Word preached provokes the adversary; while, on the other hand, if the waters are not disturbed we have reason to fear that there is no healing power present.

3. They abode here a long time, the Lord blessing His Word and granting them power to do signs and wonders, according to Mark xvi., 20, and Heb. ii., 4. One has said that when we yield ourselves fully to God He will yield Himself fully to us, and this should cause us to inquire very carefully as to whether we are yet withholding aught from Him and thus losing the enjoyment of His fullness.

4. A divided city, some believed and some believed not (chapter xxviii., 24). Abel believed and Cain believed not (Heb. xi., 4; I John iii., 12). So it has been and will be till the kingdom come and God's will is done on earth as in heaven.

5. Jesus taught His followers to expect suffering and even death for His sake (Math. x., 28; John xvi., 2). And by His spirit He taught them to take pleasure even in these things. See chapters v., 41; xx., 24; II Corinthians xii., 12.

6. Being made aware of the coming storm they fled to other cities, not because they feared death, but because Jesus had taught them "When they persecute you in this city, flee ye into another" (Math. x. 23). All lawful means to preserve life are not inconsistent with readiness to lay down our life when He calls us to it. Many times they sought to take His life, but could not till His hour came and then He gave it up.

7. "And there they preached the Gospel." They also lived the Gospel, for Paul could say to the Thessalonians, and doubtless to all others, "Ye are witnesses, and God also, how holily and justly and unblamably we behaved ourselves among you that believe." (I Thess. ii., 10). Like Jesus, they first did and then taught (Acts i., 1; Mark vi., 30). If the church would give herself to living and preaching the Gospel, instead of to amusing and entertaining the people, how the Great Head of the Church would delight to show Himself strong on her behalf (II Chron. xvi., 9) and so hasten her completion.—Lesson Helper.

THE clerkships and department employments in Washington City, which are covered by the Civil Service law, are 500 in number, while those which are at the absolute disposal of the Secretaries of the Cabinet number only about 1500.

Waste Products Made Useful.

Many kinds of waste materials of certain manufactures are employed in new forms for other industries. Old rags are a familiar instance of this change. Woolen rags are more slowly converted into final products than those of cotton and linen, because they are valuable for intermediate uses. Before they are run to earth they do duty for many forms of cheap clothing. In the United Kingdom, Batley, Dewsbury and Leeds are the grand markets for woolen rags, though the United States are running us in close competition. The greasy, frowsy, cast-off clothes of Europe reappear in pilot cloths, Petershams, beavers, Talmas, Chesterfields and Mohairs, which modern dandies wear when they consult economy as well as their outward appearance. When black coats are too far gone to be clobbered or revived they are sent to various countries to be made into caps, France, Russia and Poland requiring them in large quantity. The wornout red tunics of British soldiers almost exclusively go to Holland to cover the chests of sturdy Dutchmen, who conceive them to be a protection against rheumatism. Uniforms of a better description, whether military or liveries, chiefly go to Africa for the wear of kings and chiefs. It is only after these transformations that the rags are torn down into shoddy and mungo for inferior cloths. When old woolen rags have reached their fourth stage of degradation, so that they are unfit for the shoddy maker, they are still economically useful. They are then mixed with other degraded waste, such as shavings of hoofs and horns and the blood of slaughter houses, and are melted in an iron pot with wood ashes. This process produces the material out of which the beautiful dye Prussian blue is made.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Have You Asthma?

Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure *free* to any sufferer. Gives instant relief in worst cases, and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cost only 25 cents a box. They are proverbially known throughout the world to be "worth a guinea a box."

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases

LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
INDIGESTION,
DIZZY FEELINGS,
BILIOUSNESS,
TORPID LIVER,
DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills in doses of from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c. per box. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

"German Syrup"

My acquaintance with Boschee's German Syrup was made about fourteen years ago. I contracted a cold which resulted in a hoarseness and cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a physician, without obtaining relief I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received quick and permanent help. I never hesitate to tell my experience. Rev. W. H. Haggerty, Martinsville, N.J. ®

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Nov. 19.

Population, 415.

Last consecutive number, 1045.

The hospital only contains one patient.

A carload of potatoes was received on Monday.

170 chickens are in stock for Thanksgiving day.

Inmates 664, 709 and 760 were paroled on Tuesday.

Steward Lang spent Monday in the country buying cattle.

One new man was received from Philadelphia last Saturday.

Twenty-six barrels of sauer kraut have been stored away up to date.

Tinner Rung is busy getting the tin ready for the roof of the brush shop.

Only one final discharge was issued this week and that to 535 on Tuesday.

The Board of Managers held their regular monthly meeting on Monday.

Fifty-three dozen shirts were shipped from the shirt factory since our last issue.

Seventeen head of hogs have been added to the Reformatory stock of live pork.

A case containing 50 doz. men's hose was added to the store room stock on Tuesday.

Officer M. R. Myers is enjoying a vacation at his old home in Shirleysburg, this county.

Chief Clerk Odiorne yesterday received word of the death of his father, at Boston, Mass.

The force of men in the shirt shop has been enlarged by the addition of eight new men.

Work on the new buildings was delayed a couple of days on account of the bad weather.

Two inmates were ushered into the Reformatory last Saturday by Chester county's sheriff.

The carpenters erected the new fence at the entrance to the driveway on the lawn this week.

The day carpenter's are getting the timber ready for the roof of the new brush shop building.

Additional radiators have been placed in the officers' barber shop, laundry, and printing office.

Inmate No. 797 was released at the expiration of his maximum sentence of one year on Wednesday.

Institute week in town and consequently the visitors were plentiful, 102 having registered in the cage.

James Steele, of Huntingdon, has charge of the band and scrub gang during the absence of Prof. Thom.

On Thursday paroles were granted to the following men: Nos. 494, 652, 653, 674, 701, 745, 752, 761 and 762.

Wednesday witnessed the departure on parole of Cons. Nos. 302, 444, 290, 756, 757, 758, 764, 766, 771, and 774.

While helping to move the large engine to its place in the new brush shop, No. 986 had his foot badly bruised.

The consumption of coal at the Reformatory has been materially increased by turning the steam on in the brick yard.

Carpenter Supt. Bowman's men have been making new troughs for carrying water to the reservoir from the various springs.

A new track for transferring beef from one part of the abattor to another has been received and is being placed in position.

The cellar under the store room, intended for storing the sauer kraut has been thoroughly renovated and put in excellent condition.

Cell House Keeper Peightal was absent from the Reformatory a couple of days this week on the sad errand of burying an aged father.

The steam fitters have been at work covering the pipes leading from the boiler house to the green house, brick yard and new officers' quarters.

The machinists have been at work a part of the week repairing the engine which formerly operated the hot air blower in the old repair shop building.

The 89 horse-power engine, formerly in the old repair shop building, which was undergoing repairs at Lane's foundry and machine shop, Huntingdon, has been returned to the Reformatory and is being placed in position by the machinists.

Grant Hamm, consecutive number 793, died in the hospital on Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock, of consumption. The funeral took place on Wednesday at eleven o'clock. All work was stopped and the entire population marched to the chapel, where appropriate services were conducted by Chaplain Forgeus. Interment was had in the Reformatory cemetery. Grant Hamm, 793, was received from Washington county, December 4, 1891, on a charge of aggravated assault and battery, with a maximum sentence of three years, and was promoted to the first grade on August 1, 1891. He was a homeless colored boy and at the time of his death was aged about sixteen years.

THE following table shows the official majorities in the several counties composing the XVIIIth district for Congressman:

	Mahon, R.	Trout, D.
Franklin	1116	.....
Fulton	.....	277
Huntingdon	1373	.....
Juniata	.....	124
Mifflin	.....	12
Snyder	772	.....
Union	763	.....
Total	4024	413
	407	
Mahon's maj	3,617	

The following is the official vote for Senator in the XXXIIId district:

	Brewer, R.	Montgomery, D.
Franklin	5796	5180
Huntingdon	4079	2683
Total	9875	7863
	7863	
...wer's maj	1612	

Martin Luther.

Sunday, November 13th, Martin Luther Day, was appropriately observed by that branch of the Christian church which bears his name. In a programme of exercises for the occasion we find the following which will give our younger readers much information in a condensed form concerning the great reformer:

Leader. What interesting event do we celebrate to day?

School. The birth of Martin Luther.

L. When was he born?

S. On the 10th of November, 1483, 409 years ago.

L. At what place was he born?

S. At Eisleben in Saxony, a province of Prussia.

L. How old was Luther when he was baptized?

S. When only a day old, his father took him to St. Peter's church to be baptized.

L. At what age did he leave home to attend school at Magdeburg?

S. Fourteen years.

L. After remaining a year at Magdeburg, where did he then go to school?

S. To Eisenach, where he had relatives.

L. Did they support him?

S. No; they gave him a home, but he had to sing and beg his bread on the streets.

L. Where did he receive his higher education?

S. At the University of Erfurt.

L. What important discovery did he make while there?

S. The Holy Bible.

L. What was the result of his reading of the Bible?

S. It led him to the knowledge of himself as a lost sinner, and of the holiness of God, and of the only way of salvation through faith in Jesus Christ.

L. How did he oppose the errors of the Roman Church?

S. By the preparation of 95 theses against "the power of indulgences" and naling them on the door of the Castle Church in Wittenburg, on the 31st of October, 1517.

L. What was the result of the discussion and publication of these theses?

S. Within thirty days they had spread over a large part of Christendom, as tho' angel messengers had carried them.

L. When did Luther cease from his labors and enter into rest?

S. On the 18th day of February, 1546, at Eisleben, in his sixty-third year.

L. What was Luther's greatest work for the Church?

S. He broke the bondage of a corrupt church, restored religious liberty to the people, and gave them the word of God in their own language.

L. How should we regard the Great Reformer?

S. As the most eminent servant of Christ since the days of the Apostles, whom we should imitate as he imitated Christ.

THE twenty third President of the United States will go out of office on the 4th of next March, having earned the respect and sincere esteem of his fellow countrymen, Democrats as well as Republicans. While the political fates have decreed that Benjamin Harrison shall figure in history as a one-term President, that one term will stand without the disfigurement of any serious scandal, and marked with many creditable deeds and important public services. It is a pleasant thing to remember that in the canvass just ended few words have been said or written concerning General Harrison which represents him as anything but what he is, namely a man of superior intellect, and elevated character, and a chief magistrate whom the country can always regard with admiration.—*New York Sun.*

FOR the December term of court Huntingdon gets seventeen jurors, distributed as follows; 4 grand jurors, 6 petit jurors and 7 traverse jurors. Mapleton gets one petit juror—A. M. Kelley. Mount Union, Union township and Tod township each get three, Cass four and Brady two. The following boroughs and townships will not be represented: Birmingham, Broad Top City, Cassville, Dudley, Petersburg, Shade Gap, Shirleysburg and Three Springs boroughs and Barree, Franklin, Juniata, Lincoln, Miller and Smithfield townships. These unrepresented districts had by the census of 1890 a population of 5879 or 150 more than had Huntingdon borough. There is an average population of 331 for every juryman and this entitles Huntingdon to seventeen. There are many other districts, however which fail to get their quoto.

THE indications are that President-elect Cleveland will be saved the trouble of selecting his advisers as that duty is being attended to for him by hundreds of professional cabinet makers. The probabilities are that Mr. Cleveland will smash the furniture and go into the business on his own responsibility.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Christiana Dell, Deceased.)

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the estate of Christiana Dell, late of Cass township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC DELL, Adm'r.

Nov. 9, 1892.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Rebecca Hughes, late of Mapleton Depot, Pa., deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. W. SWOPE,
Sept. 29-'92. Executor.

$5 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information that will lead to the conviction of any party or parties cutting or destroying timber on our land in Union township. Persons hunting or gathering chestnuts are expected to report any person or persons they meet with hatchets or axes. A failure to do so will change this notice to one forbidding trespassing on the land. REX & DULL.

Aug.31-tf.

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I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,
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AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m., 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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